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VOL. II NO. 115

The Hongkong Telegraph

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1947.

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Britain Turning The

Corner Fuel Signs Hopeful

Shaw Has An Idea

London, Feb. 15. George Bernard Shaw proposed that England guard against another power crisis through harnessing the violent tides which sweep through the narrow inlets of northern Scotland to obtain power, but observed gloomily that it generally took about 30 years for his ideas to attract any attention.

The playwright in a letter to the London Times said he had asked years ago why power was not harnessed and engineers said they knew how to capture only a negligible part of water power. "I told them they'd better find out," Shaw added.—Associated Press.

London, Feb. 15. The Government announced on Friday night that there were signs that Britain has "turned the corner" on the road back to industrial production and lighted homes.

"But if we have turned the corner, it is only just," said Sir Guy Nott-Bower, Under-Secretary of the Ministry of Fuel and Power, regarding latest developments in the battle against the gravest coal shortage in the nation's history. His statement coincided with other encouraging signs, including a note from the Prime Minister Mr. Attlee declining President Truman's offer to divert American coal to British ports.

CHINA LOAN HOPES DIM

Broad Hint By Marshall

Washington, Feb. 15. China's hopes for an immediate American loan in her present financial crisis were dimmed when Secretary of State, Gen. G. C. Marshall, told a news conference that many of his economic advisers urged the United States to keep her hands off this emergency.

However, the Secretary said, this government has reached no decision on whether an attempt to extend China aid or what nature of assistance it should take, if decided upon. He gave no indication when a decision might be forthcoming.

Gen. Marshall had just emerged from his first meeting with the Senate Foreign Relations Committee in which he said he talked about "most of the world's trouble spots," and reported to the Committee that "the world is in a very critical condition."

General Marshall declined to elaborate on his hour and a half talk to the Committee. Concerning China, he told the news conference that China's financial crisis has long been tragic and now it is even more serious.

He said he could offer no solution but suggested as moderating circumstance the fact that China's population is mostly agrarian and therefore not as seriously affected by currency fluctuations as Shanghai and other trading centres.—Associated Press.

FIXING SWITCH-ON DATE

A few hours earlier Mr. Attlee met with his nine-man "coal Cabinet" to consider an approximate date for restoration of at least part of the power cut off completely from more than half the nation's production industries last Monday.

There was no official indication of the date for the switch on but when it comes, industry will be given priority.

Other encouraging signs came from the coal fields. In South Wales mines were almost back to normal operations after weather interruptions and there was a possibility that some pits would work on Sunday.

A few railway lines were still snowbound but most were again clear for traffic and more than 60 colliers from the Welsh and north east coast ports have sailed up the Thames since Friday to pour their cargoes into almost empty bunkers at London power and gas plants.—Associated Press.

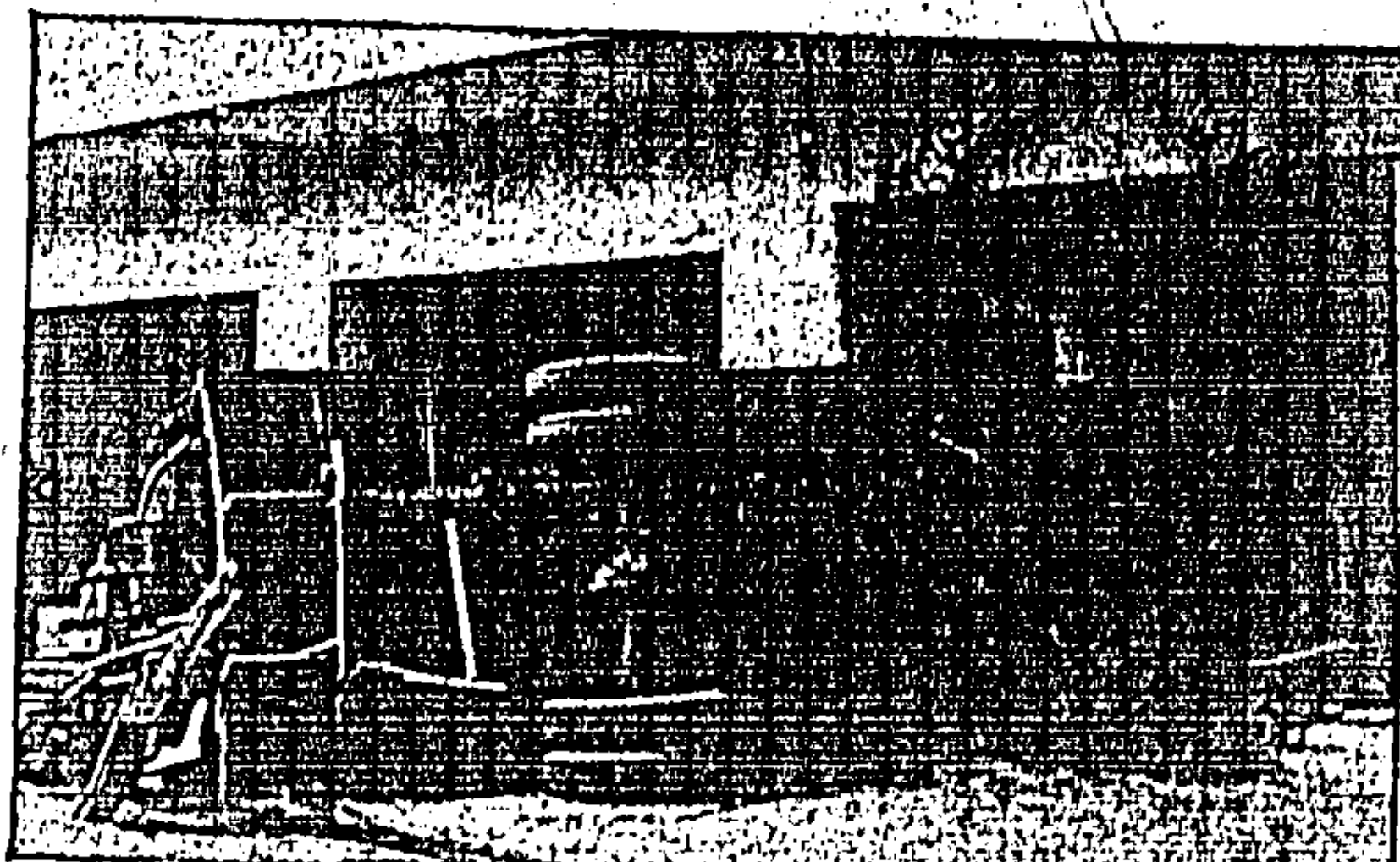
INDUSTRIES FIRST

London, Feb. 14. The emergency coal committee headed by the Prime Minister has avoided any commitment on when electricity could be turned on. Even with savings at power stations and huge shipments of fuel arriving, it was expected to be several days before a "safe" two-week coal reserve would be piled in electric plants.

It has been announced in Parliament that the first to return to normal electricity usage would be the industries. Homes would be blacked out for five hours daily—3 o'clock in the morning to two o'clock in the afternoon—after Britain's 2,200,000 by the official figures, returned to the factories.

In the past 24 hours, 34 coal laden ships left the Tyne and other north-east coal points and came in from the south. Thirty-four colliers, carrying 68,000 tons, arrived at London in the same period.—United Press.

Bus Turns Turtle



This vivid picture was taken shortly after a motor bus in Kowloon had spun across Nathan Road and then capsized while trying to avoid a pedestrian on Thursday evening. As a result of the accident, two people were killed and several others injured.

1,000,000 For Armed Forces Needed Next Year

London, Feb. 15. The British Government estimated on Friday that it will need 1,087,000 men and women for its armed forces in 1948, barring "improvements in the international situation."

The figure compared with a total of 1,427,000 serving on December 31, 1946. Minister of Defence A. V. Alexander said in a White Paper on defence policies.

Mr. Alexander estimated total expenditures for defence in the 1947-48 fiscal year at £899,000,000 because of changes in methods of computing costs, a comparable figure for the 1946 fiscal year was not immediately available.

"The progress made with the resettlement of the world, which for so long was disappointingly slow, now fortunately shows real signs of improvement," the White Paper said.

"But the reflection of that improvement, if it is maintained, in a reduction of the military responsibilities of this country can only be gradual." The White Paper said no long range plans regarding disarmament could be made until international decisions are reached in the United Nations.

CURRENT COMMITMENTS
Short range planning however must take into account "our current commitments throughout the world, some of which are transitional in nature" the document said.

Under the heading of current commitments the paper said "in Palestine the preservation of law and order and the control of illegal immigration requires the presence of substantial forces of all three services."

"It has been possible to reduce to some extent" the size of British forces in occupied Germany" the paper said "but the necessity for the retention of adequate strength both from the point of view of internal security and to support the policy of the control council in Berlin remains undiminished."

"Forces of all three services will be required in the Mediterranean and Middle East to safeguard our communications" the statement added.

"We have been able to reduce the size of our forces in Greece—and the

LONDON MAIL ARRIVES

The Postmaster-General announced this morning that London mail, dated February 5, arrived in Hong Kong yesterday by the BOAC Singapore-Hong Kong flying boat.

The BOAC Dragon route aircraft also arrived yesterday, but brought no mail. This was not due to off-loading en route, but because the mail was never loaded at Poole. It was presumed that the severe weather at home which has blocked roads and disrupted communications prevented the mail from reaching Poole in time to catch the flying boat.

PALESTINE ISSUE FOR UNO

Britain Decides

London, Feb. 14. The Government announced today that it would refer the whole question of Palestine's future to the United Nations.

The official statement said: "At the final meeting of the Palestine conference this afternoon, Mr. Bevin reviewed the efforts which the British Government had made to find a solution to the Palestine problem."

"He informed delegates that since no proposals put forward by the British Government had proved acceptable as a basis for further discussion, the British Government had decided to refer the whole problem to the United Nations."—United Press.

HAGANA'S ADMISSION

Jerusalem, Feb. 14. The Hagana, most moderate of the three Jewish underground groups, announced today in a radio broadcast that it was responsible for the blowing up of two police launches in Haifa harbour yesterday.

The Hagana, which had been inactive for months, said: "Our program, at great risk of their lives, completed the operation successfully."

"We have not gone out of business... we shall not see our brethren turned away from the gates of the promised land by the dictates of the White Paper and remain quiet."

He struck at the very launches which turned away the "Negev" (Jewish illegal immigrant ship) and other floating slums of the helpless refugees.

Meanwhile, counsel for the three Irgun members sentenced to death subject to the British GOC's confirmation met them today in a Jerusalem prison. It was reported the condemned men told their lawyers they would under no circumstances sign a petition for a reprieve.

Officials speculated this might be the last Sabbath before imposition of martial law, especially since Irgun had threatened a "blood bath" in retaliation if the three men were sentenced.—United Press.

CONFIRMS SENTENCES
General Sir Evelyn Barker, the retiring General Officer Commanding, Palestine, confirmed the death sentences passed by a military court on Monday on three Jewish terrorists found guilty of carrying arms on the night when Major Paddy Brett and the British staff sergeants were killed.

Sir Evelyn leaves for Britain this week on relinquishing his Palestine command.—Reuter.

SISTER KENNY

San Francisco, Feb. 14. Sister Elizabeth Kenny, famed Australian nurse who claimed a new method for treating infantile paralysis, will retire today from active work, according to a Kenny Foundation official.

Mr. E. O. Hubbard, Northern California chairman of the Foundation, said Sister Kenny will make an announcement in Minneapolis. He said she would give as reasons for her retirement lack of funds with which to carry on work and the need for rest after 40 years of nursing.—United Press.

EDITORIAL

This Is A Lopsided Law

REACTIONS by most people to Mr. Justice Williams' judgment in the appeal against a Tenancy Tribunal decision, in which he held that the Tribunal had no right to take hardship into consideration, must inevitably be a mixture of amazement and indignation. Mr. Williams bases his conclusions on an interpretation of the word "may," which, in the case of the proclamation governing disputes between landlords and tenants, he says is meant to be "may," "to be by chance," "to be free to act," "May" is a verb, which means, "to have the power or ability." "To be possible," "to be competent," "to have the power or ability." Everyone of these meanings implies discretion, and not direction.

This, however, may be regarded as a purely academic issue. The most disconcerting aspect is that the law, as it stands, denies the spirit of the proclamation, which set up a machinery largely intended to fulfil the very function which the judgment repudiates—considering tenancy cases on their merits with special reference to hardships which may be involved. To constitute a tribunal cannot seem to cut across one of the fundamentals of English law. "It makes the law lopsided, because it means that a landlord has only to produce evidence that he needs the premises for himself, or has a son or daughter over 18 years of age, and he automatically obtains a possession order. The Landlord and Tenant Proclamation was never intended to constitute a legal instrument by which a landlord could get whatever he wanted, no matter whether anybody suffered in consequence."

We prefer to consider Mr. Williams' judgment as an invitation to a test case, rather than a precedent to guide future cases of a like nature. If the proclamation is unreasonable, then it should be amended to make good and fair law.

France Faces Crisis

OFFICER FACES BRIBE CHARGES

Cairo, Feb. 14. Charges of receiving bribes totalling £7,000 from Egyptian war contractors as a reward for giving contracts, were preferred at a court martial here against Lieutenant-Colonel James Sinclair-Dawson.

He pleaded not guilty. The first charge that between September 1, 1945 and August 7, 1946 when he was assistant director of the Military and Disposal Branch of General Headquarters, Middle East Land Forces, he conspired with Colonel Bedale and Major White, of the Royal Ulster Rifles and other persons, to accept money from persons seeking Crown contracts.

Other charges accused him of receiving bribes totalling three sums of £1,000. The court adjourned until today.—Reuter.

PREMIER'S WARNING

Paris, Feb. 14. While thousands of French civil servants demonstrated today for more wages and France faced grave unrest, Socialist Premier Paul Ramadier told the National Assembly: "If France cannot submit herself to national discipline, the country, and even the Republic regime will be placed in great danger."

The Cabinet at its meeting earlier was understood to have maintained apparent unity between parties in the face of a threatened catarrh of strikes as a result of rising discontent over the cost of living and food shortages.

The present situation is placing a great strain on unity within the Cabinet. The Communists are committed to support organised labour's demand for "a basic minimum wage" and for other adjustments which involve higher wages bills.

There is also believed to be a split in the Cabinet on the proposed Anglo-French alliance.

The present economic crisis may well precipitate a Cabinet crisis in the near future.

The Premier told the Assembly that the danger to currency and the general economy of the country was as great as at the beginning of January when his predecessor, M. Leon Blum, launched his anti-inflation policy.

Since that date "national sense of responsibility seems to have diminished" he added.

WILL FIGHT INFLATION
The Premier announced that the Government would fight increased prices and speculation with "all the means at its disposal" and would pursue M. Blum's policy. General in the Government is the feeling that despite the Premier's appeal for national discipline the discontent might lead to nation-wide paralysing strikes.

Some quarters even expressed fears of civil strife unless the government could hold prices and lessen the unrest among organised labour.

There was an atmosphere in Paris streets today reminiscent of the fervour which preceded the election of the "Popular Front" government in 1936.

Government employees walked out of hundreds of offices this afternoon, policemen disappeared from point duty and radio programme and automatic telephones went dead.

Today's demonstrators bore brilliantly coloured placards bearing "more wages" slogans. Typists marching arm in arm bantered with pedestrians lining the pavements. Then came the municipal workmen wearing black berets, followed by clerks of the Bank of France.

There were two processions, one on the right bank of the Seine and the other, on the left, with loud-speakers to issue instructions and shout slogans.—Reuter.

Meteor Jet Plane Crashes

Darwin, Feb. 14. The first Meteor jet plane to come to Australia crashed here today as it was undergoing tropical weather tests. The pilot suffered only minor injuries but the plane was badly damaged.—Reuter.

Growing Children Need KLIM!



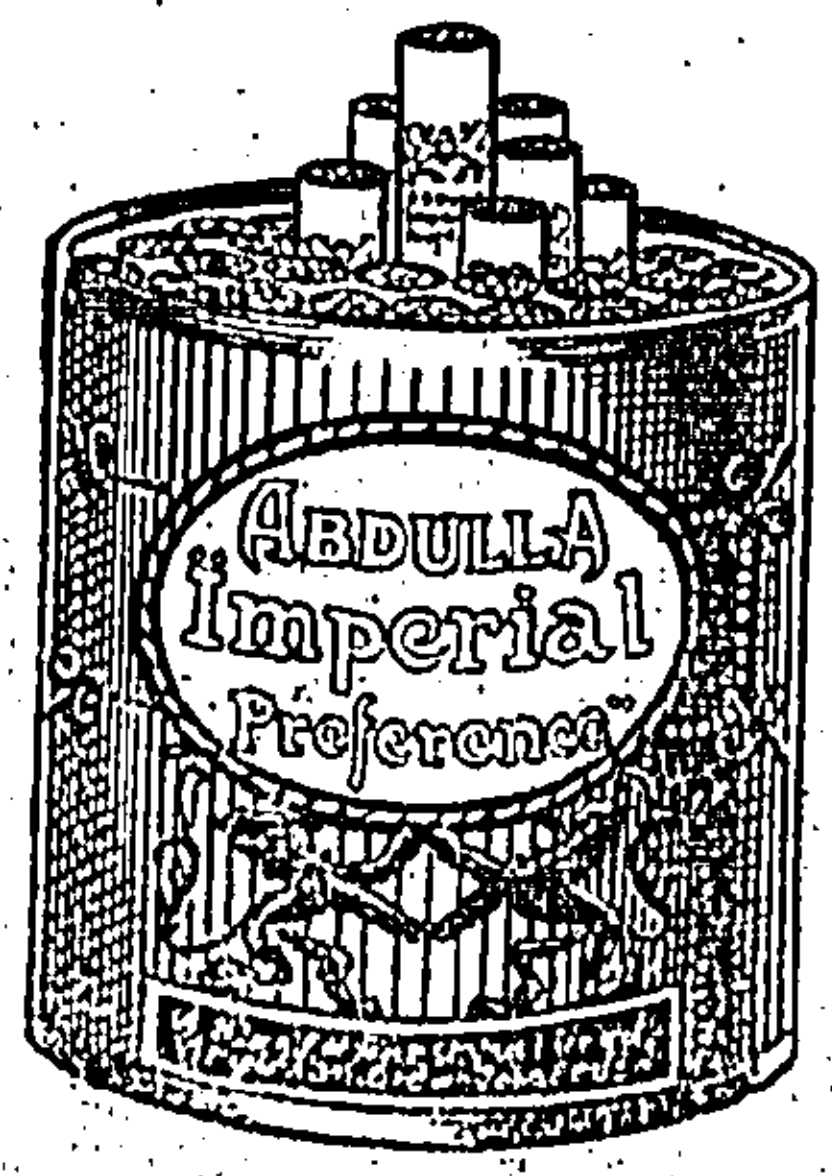
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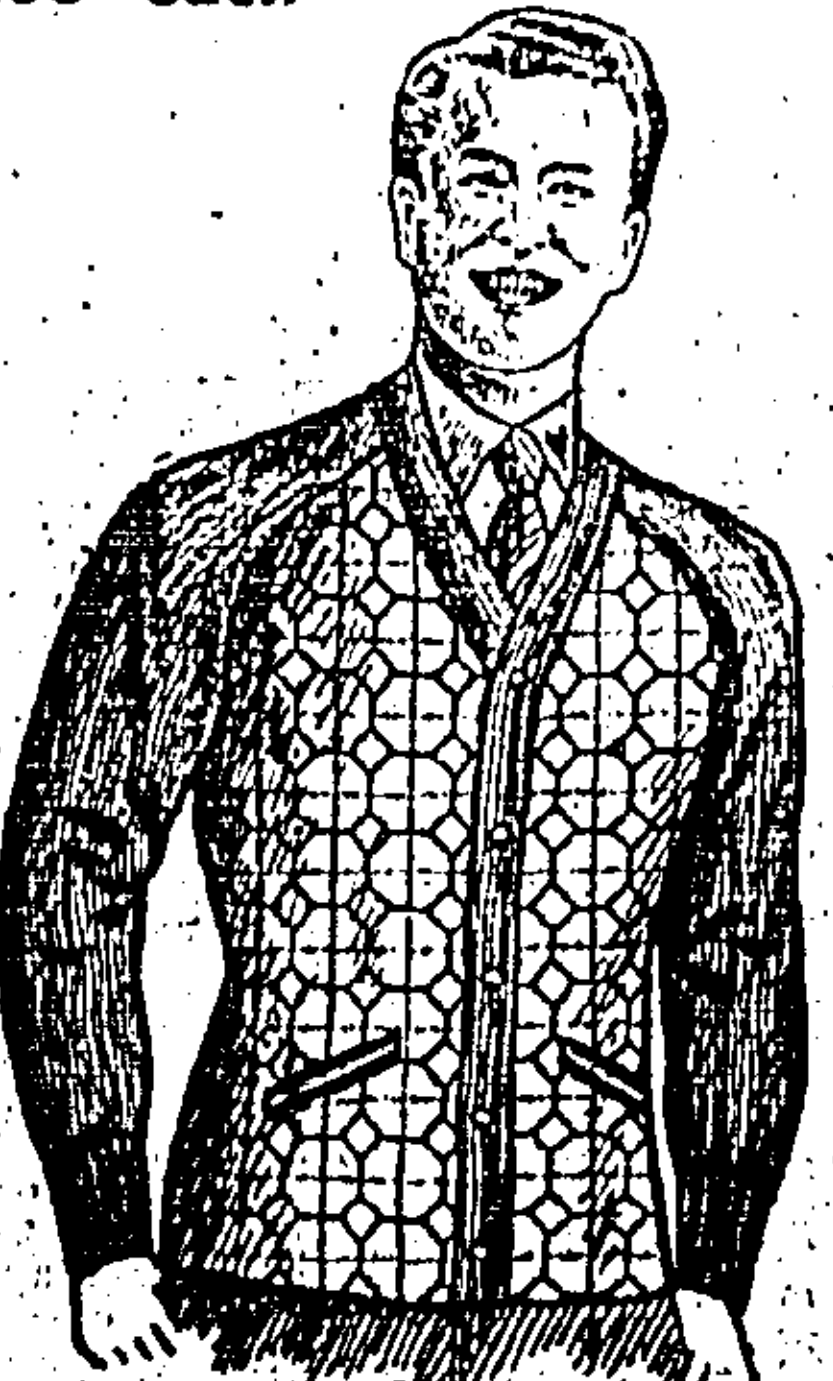
Opp. King's Theatre.

AMERICAN BLANKETS — 72 x 90

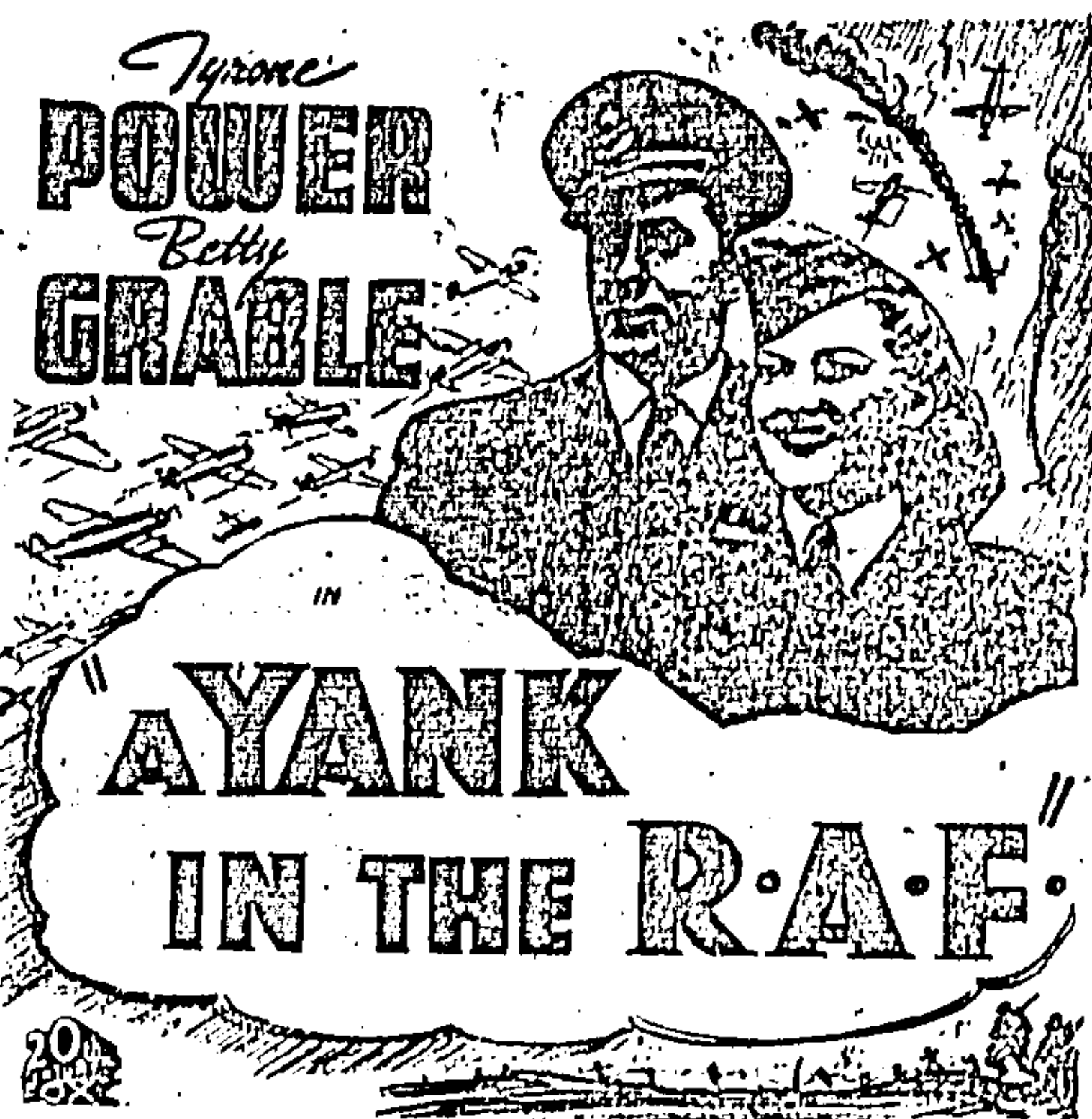
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TO-DAY 7.15 & 9.15 p.m.
RECKLESS MEN FROM THE EARTH'S FOUR CORNERS
... READY TO FLY, TO FIGHT ... TO WIN!



BY POPULAR DEMAND!
SUNDAY MORNING PERFORMANCE
AT 11.30 A.M.
"ALWAYS IN
MY HEART"
with Kay FRANCIS
Gloria WARREN
AT REDUCED PRICES!

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At 12.30, 2.30, 5.15, 7.15 & 9.15 P.M.



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SHOWING TO-DAY
At 2.30, 5.10, 7.10 & 9.15 p.m.
At 12.30, 2.30, 7.15 & 9.15 p.m.
"REUNITED ROMANCE"
In Technicolor
CANTONESE DIALOGUE PICTURE
PHOTOGRAPHED & PRODUCED BY
GRANDVIEW STUDIO IN U.S.A.

EXTRA!

SPECIAL SCREENING ON
SUNDAY
AT 11.00 A.M.

The Famous Indian Picture

"BASANT"
— ONE SHOW ONLY —
AT THE **ALHAMBRA**

FILMS & PLAYERS

"AMBER" DARNELL FOREVER HUNGRY—BUT CAN'T EAT

By GREG RAWSON

Hollywood.—Linda Darnell, who must be a svelte "Amber" but who possesses one of the healthiest appetites in Hollywood, has been taking pills to keep her from getting hungry. They have almost destroyed Linda, who is thoroughly miserable. Her doctor has been attributing the fainting spells she has had on the set to the fact that drugs aren't for her.

"I'd rather have a slight double chin and feel well than look thin as a rake and feel ill," said Linda.

The brunette beauty, who is temporarily an "amber" blonde, has a serious weight problem. Everything she eats produces fat. Her case is the opposite to that of other famous glamour-girls like Ann Sheridan, who can consume loads of food without gaining an ounce.

British star Deborah Kerr arrived in New York on the same ship with Madeleine Carroll. Deborah is headed for Hollywood to star in "The Hucksters" with Clark Gable.

Rumour has it that Sarah Churchill, actress daughter of Winston, will play Sarah Bernhardt in Curtis Bernhardt's independent production to be made in Europe.

Tyrone Power needs a haircut more than any other actor in Hollywood now that John Caradine is travelling, but he can't have it until he's finished "Captain from Castile," which calls for a long-haired hero.

Tyrone went to New York recently for the premiere of "The Razor's Edge." With Tyrone and Gene Tierney in the city at the same time their persistent avoidance of "merely platonic friendship" fell on doubting ears.

In Mexico, Orson Welles had to hire a nine-piece Mexican band for a scene in "Lady from Shanghai," because he wanted a mandolin player.

A boy strummed to Rita Hayworth while the other eight looked on amused.

Ingrid Bergman's husband is back in filmland, but will fly to New York for the opening of Ingrid's new play. Ingrid, incidentally, is doing the Broadway play because she says she has found Hollywood life too easy and wants a change.

Vivica Lindfors, new Swedish discovery, has joined the school of "careless dressers" off-screen. She wears no make-up and doesn't care

what sort of costume she is seen in as long as it's decent and comfortable. Although Vivica looks charmingly simple, her studio hoped to build her up as a glamour girl and would be happier if she would look that way off-screen as well.

George Sanders, famous lady-hater of the screen, was out of character recently when he told friends he did not want his wife, Susan Larson, to get a divorce. It's

Sue who wants to be rid of George, so it looks as though he will have to agree.

Jeanette MacDonald will be called "Mrs. Jose Turbi" in "Birds and Bees," simply because Jeanette marries Jose in the picture, and Jose plays himself, Jeanette's husband, Gene Raymond, is hoping fans in the hinterlands who are not familiar with the private lives of stars will not get confused and think the MacDonald-Turbi alliance is real.

Leads Song Hit Parade



The popular "On the Atchison, Topeka and the Santa Fe," is only one of a music-box full of songs sung by Judy Garland in the new Technicolor musical, "The Harvey Girls," showing at the King's Theatre. The picture is laid against a background of the early West. John Hodiak plays opposite Judy.

Vivien Leigh Plans To Tour Australia

Vivien Leigh, one of Britain's leading actresses to-day, first formed the ambition to go on the stage at the age of seven. She was born in India, was educated in England, France, Germany and Italy and had her professional training first at the Comedie Francaise in Paris and at the Royal Academy of Dramatic Art in London.

She began her career in films, with a small part as an "energetic secretary," and ever since has alternated between stage and screen. She first sprang into fame at the age of 21 in "The Mask of Virtue," a costume stage play. The part and play were trivial, but her beauty and charm, and her beautiful speaking voice, attracted notice, and contract offers poured in.

She appeared in several Alexander Korda films, and at the same time did serious dramatic work, finally joining the Old Vic theatre company. In 1937 she plays, revivified by Laurence Olivier's Hamlet in Denmark. Shortly before World War II the title role in the film "Gone With The Wind" brought her international fame, to which "Lady Hamilton" added.

Lately, she has been playing in "The Skin of Our Teeth" at the Picturedrome Theatre, London. After going to Hollywood with her husband Olivier to make a film, she plans to return to England to recruit with him a theatre company under the auspices of the Old Vic to tour Australia.

MEDAL OF MERIT FOR WARNER

The U.S. War Department recently announced the award of the Medal of Merit to Mr. Jack L. Warner, vice-president of Warner Bros. pictures.

Even before the United States was actually involved in the war, the War Department sought Mr. Warner's aid, and asked that he bring his 30 years of motion picture experience into the preparation of arming the country. Mr. Warner thereafter recruited and provided producers, writers, directors and technicians for the Armed Forces, in addition to making hundreds of training films at the Warner Studios. He supervised the production of a large number of recruiting films, and also aided the sending of thousands of films overseas for the entertainment of troops.

Robert Montgomery Directs First Film

BY HOWARD C. HEYN

Hollywood.—"The Lady in the Lake," the first picture to be directed by screen actor Robert Montgomery, is a cinematic experiment. It would be interesting for that fact alone, because the producers of American commercialised entertainment rarely risk experimentation.

This is a mystery film, based on a novel of the same title by Raymond Chandler. Montgomery plays a role, as well as directs, and the picture is his first for Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer studios since his lengthy war service.

His part in the film is that of the detective, and the audience sees the entire action through his eyes. This means that, most of the time, the other players are emoting directly into the camera lens, and that the camera shifts just as his eyes would move.

HIS OWN IDEA

While this is not a new device, it is employed throughout a feature-length American film for the first time. The idea was Montgomery's, and perhaps it is just as well that he has now got the trick out of his mind. Effective for occasional sequences, it becomes distracting after four or five solid reels of film.

Particularly disappointing to admirers of Montgomery's exceptional talent as an actor is his appearance before the camera only at the beginning and at the end of the picture, as a commentator, and in brief glimpses in between, when he happens to pass a mirror.

Cinema Guide

SHOWING TO-DAY

QUEEN'S—A Yank in the R.A.F.
KING'S—The Harvey Girls
ALHAMBRA—Pride of the Yankees
CENTRAL—The Bat Man

NEXT CHANGE

QUEEN'S—Silver Queen
KING'S—The Amazing Mrs. Holliday

ALHAMBRA—Submarine Raiders
CENTRAL—The Bat Man (final episode)

Audrey Totter, his leading lady, is strikingly attractive, but looking into even her lovely eyes for most of 104 minutes is slightly trying. Miss Totter, one of the newer screen personalities, has advanced rapidly in the past year, but she is distinctly at a disadvantage performing to a camera instead of a person. Her true dramatic ability cannot be fairly assessed in this role.

However, she will appear with Montgomery again in his next film, "Upwards to the Stars." This romance will be Montgomery's second directorial assignment, but he will also be seen in it, consistently and conventionally, as an actor.—Associated Press.

Lou Gehrig's Rise To Fame

How an eager young athlete, inspired by a woman's love, becomes one of the most popular figures of American life, makes up the absorbing real-life theme of "The Pride of the Yankees," Samuel Goldwyn's newest production, now at the Alhambra.

Gary Cooper has the starring role in the picture, which brings to the screen the authentic career of the late Lou Gehrig. Drama and romance and action are skillfully blended in the film, which authentically covers the highlights of the famous athlete's life from boyhood to the peak of his career on the memorable "Lou Gehrig Day" at the Yankee Stadium in 1939 when he said goodbye to baseball forever.

Gehrig's romance with pretty Eleanor Twitcheell of Chicago, a romance that soon blossomed into marriage, motivates the action of the story, which deals far more with the man himself than with his achievements in the diamond. Teresa Wright, who played Belle Davis' daughter in "The Little Foxes," has the part of Eleanor.

The cast includes Babe Ruth, Walter Brennan, Dan Duryea and Virginia Gilmore. Added features are Velez and Yolanda, dancing stars, and Ray Noble and his Orchestra.

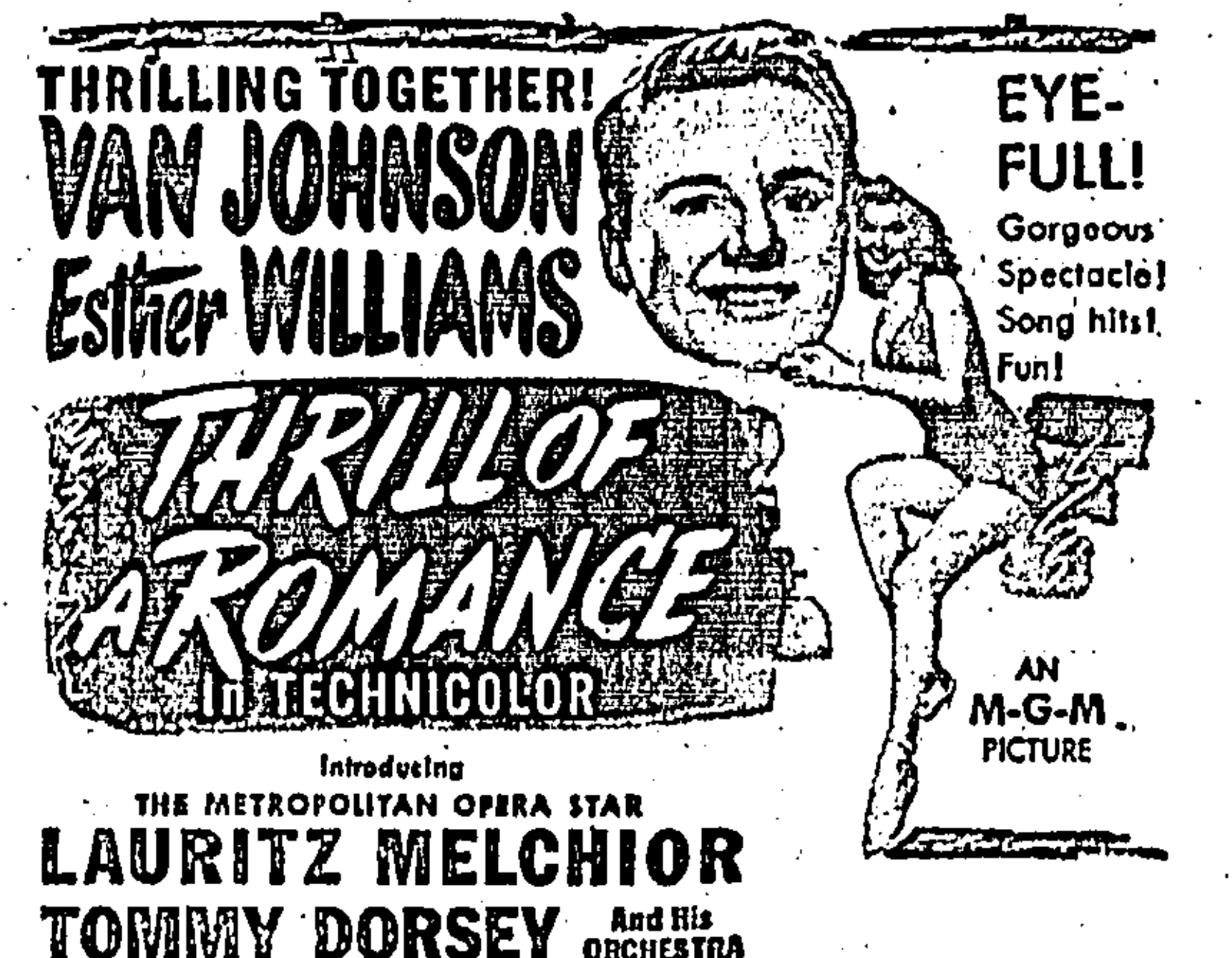
ALHAMBRA
NATHAN ROAD, KOWLOON

PLEASE NOTE SPECIAL TIMES:
TO-DAY AT 2.30, 5.00, 7.15 & 9.30 P.M.



TO-MORROW The Famous Indian Picture
AT 11 A.M. "BASANT"

SHOWING TO-DAY **MAJESTIC** At 2.30, 5.20, 7.20 & 9.20 p.m.



ORIENTAL

SHOWING TO-DAY: 2.30—5.15—7.15—9.15 P.M.
THE WONDER PICTURE OF ALL TIME! FOR YOUNG & OLD!



SPECIAL MORNING SHOW TO-MORROW AT 12.30 NOON
"SPANISH MAIN" in Technicolor

CATHAY SHOWING TO-DAY
At 2.30, 5.15, 7.15 & 9.15 p.m.

AN M-G-M'S MUSICAL COMEDY MASTERPIECE!
Red SKELTON • Eleanor POWELL in

"I DOOD IT"

with Jimmy DORSEY and his ORCHESTRA.

Boys' Gliding Record Airradiograms Re-introduced

Figures recently issued by Headquarters, Reserve Command, Royal Air Force, show that 1946 has been a record year for Britain's Air Training Corps Gliding Schools. Nearly 3,000 cadets passed gliding courses during the year and over 100,000 "launches" were made.

In May, 1945, the pace of glider training was "stepped up," and since then 4,000 cadets have been trained, as compared with 5,000 trained during the war.

Gliding in the ATC was introduced in 1942. It gained immediate popularity with cadets, and there are now 84 gliding schools—equipped with Kite Cadet gliders—operating in the United Kingdom.

The gliding courses last for about eight week-ends, and more than 700 instructors give up their spare time to teach the boys.

A vintage advertisement for Yutungtai Electronics. The ad is split into two sections by a diagonal line. The top left section features a small, boxy radio with a speaker grille and a tuning dial, labeled 'The Mighty Miniature Short & Medium Wave Model 4054' with a price of '\$295.'. The top right section features a larger, more rectangular radio with a speaker grille and a tuning dial, labeled 'Perfect Tone All Wave Model 4066' with a price of '\$395.'. Below the diagonal line, the text 'A RENOWNED BRITISH PRODUCT' is followed by 'ULTRA RADIOS' in large, bold letters. Below that, it says 'MORE THAN A SET — IT'S A SERVICE'. At the bottom, the company name 'YUTUNGTAI ELECTRONICS' is prominently displayed. Below the company name, the address 'Marina House - 3rd Floor' and the phone number 'Phone 25536' are listed.

BBC Programme Highlights For Coming Week

Daily Highlights of programmes to be heard in Hongkong between 6 p.m. and midnight next week in the BBC shortwave transmissions are given below. They are taken from official programmes.

SUNDAY, FEB. 16

6.00 p.m. WEEKLY NEWLETTER
6.15 p.m. MICHAEL GREEN, SAXO-
PHONE QUARTET
6.30 p.m. SUNDAY SERVICE
from St. Kessing's Parish Church,
Canterbury, South-East, conducted by the
Rev. Archibald Campbell
7.00 p.m. THE NEWS
7.15 p.m. TODAY HANDEL'S "ITMA"
7.30 p.m. MUSIC FROM THE MOVIES
8.00 p.m. THIS IS SOUTH AFRICA
A feature programme by D. G. Hudson,
produced and recorded in the Johannes-
burg studios of the South African Broad-
casting Corporation
9.00 p.m. THE NEWS
9.15 p.m. SHEILA STUART: THANKS
FOR YOUR LETTERS
9.30 p.m. CATHING ALL SPORTSMEN
10.00 p.m. MUSIC PARADE
10.15 p.m. AS THE COMMENTATOR
SAW IT
11.00 p.m. RADIO NEWSPREEL
11.15 p.m. INTERLUDE

MONDAY, FEB. 17

6.00 p.m. UNDER BIG HEN—A TALK
6.15 p.m. VARIETY (ON RECORDS)
6.30 p.m. MUSIC WHILE YOU WORK
7.00 p.m. THE NEWS
7.15 p.m. BBC SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
Conductor: Sir Adrian Boult. Louis
Kentner (Piano). Variations on a
Theme of Haydn (Coralie, St. Antoni)
Brahms: Piano Concerto No. 2 (Barok)
8.00 p.m. REPORTING RECORD
8.30 p.m. THE ARRIVAL OF HMS
VANAGUARD AT CAPE TOWN
A recorded commentary
8.50 p.m. INTERLUDE
9.00 p.m. THE NEWS
9.15 p.m. PARLIAMENTARY SUMMARY
9.30 p.m. NAVY MIXTURE
10.00 p.m. VARIETY HANDBOX
11.00 p.m. RADIO NEWSPREEL
11.15 p.m. MELODY FAIR
BBC Variety Orchestra

TUESDAY, FEB. 18

6.00 p.m. PLAIN ENGLISH
6.15 p.m. "A Word in Time Saves Nine"
6.30 p.m. MUSIC WHILE YOU WORK
Morrison's Engineering Works Band
7.00 p.m. THE NEWS
7.15 p.m. BBC MIDLAND LIGHT OR-
CHESTRA
8.00 p.m. "STAND EASY"
8.30 p.m. SKYSCRAPER DANCE OR-
CHESTRA
9.00 p.m. THE NEWS
9.15 p.m. TOPICAL SURVEY
9.30 p.m. SOUTHERN REVENUE
10.00 p.m. VARIETY HANDBOX
11.00 p.m. RADIO NEWSPREEL
11.15 p.m. FORCES' FAVOURITES

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 19

6.00 p.m. PROFESSIONAL PORTRAIT
2. The Conductor
6.30 p.m. MUSIC WHILE YOU WORK
Howard Luzzatto and his Music
7.00 p.m. THE NEWS
7.15 p.m. AT YOUR REQUEST
8.00 p.m. "PAUL, TEMPLE AND THE
GREGORY AFFAIR"
8.30 p.m. NEW RECORDS
9.00 p.m. THE NEWS
9.15 p.m. "THINK ON THESE THINGS"
Familiar Christian hymns, their music,
and their meaning
9.30 p.m. COUNTY CAVALCADE—SUP-
PER
10.00 p.m. BBC WELSH ORCHESTRA
10.30 p.m. "ALL HAIL"
11.00 p.m. RADIO NEWSPREEL
11.15 p.m. FORCES' FAVOURITES

THURSDAY, FEB. 20

6.00 p.m. CURRENT AFFAIRS—A TALK
6.15 p.m. INTERLUDE

FRIDAY, FEB. 21

6.00 p.m. THE WORLD OF WORK
6.30 p.m. MUSIC WHILE YOU WORK
7.00 p.m. THE NEWS
7.15 p.m. BBC SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
Conductor: Sir Adrian Boult
7.30 p.m. THE NEWS
7.45 p.m. MUSIC FROM THE MOVIES
8.00 p.m. THE NEWS
8.15 p.m. MUSIC FROM SCOTLAND—
A TALK
8.30 p.m. THE JAZZ OCTET
10.00 p.m. BBC SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
Conductor: Sir Adrian Boult
11.00 p.m. RADIO NEWSPREEL
11.15 p.m. INTERLUDE
11.30 p.m. "MUCH-BINDING IN THE
MARRIAGE"

SATURDAY, FEB. 22

6.00 p.m. FOUR AND ONE
6.15 p.m. "UP AND GOING"
6.30 p.m. THE NEWS
6.45 p.m. "HAPPY BIRTHDAY"
7.00 p.m. RADIO RHYTHM CLUB
7.15 p.m. MELODY FAIR
7.30 p.m. "HAPPY BIRTHDAY"
7.45 p.m. THE NEWS
8.00 p.m. RADIO NEWSPREEL
8.15 p.m. "HAPPY BIRTHDAY"
8.30 p.m. THE NEWS
8.45 p.m. "HAPPY BIRTHDAY"
9.00 p.m. THE NEWS
9.15 p.m. "HAPPY BIRTHDAY"
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10.30 p.m. THE NEWS
10.45 p.m. "HAPPY BIRTHDAY"
11.00 p.m. THE NEWS
11.15 p.m. "HAPPY BIRTHDAY"

STONE AGE HERO IN PICTURES

One of the most original art exhibitions that has been held in London this season has been seen recently at Australia House, where reproductions of Stone Age paintings (this is stated to be the first Stone Age picture show ever held) have interested many spectators.

The paintings were discovered first in 1828 by Capt George Grey who discovered the Glenelg River, in the Kimberley region of Western Australia. In the sandstone ranges near the river he found a number of remarkable cave paintings.

One hundred years later, the Frobenius Institute of Frankfurt-on-Main, Germany, sent an expedition to the Kimberley country, and two women artists reproduced the cave paintings in full-scale size. The paintings were executed chiefly in red and yellow ochre, white, black and charcoal and they depict a mythological hero of the Australian aborigine known as "Wond'na, who had eyes, a nose but no mouth. Inevitably there was a bale or horse-shoe painted round his head, portraying lightning, and graceful rainbow serpents which played an important part in these mythological creations. All showed that the artists had a highly developed sense of design and colour. The exhibition is likely to be seen in other countries including the United States and Sweden. It will go also to Australia, for many Australians have not had an opportunity of seeing such fine replicas of paintings undertaken by prehistoric artists.

U.S. ROCKET 'PLANE MUST BE ALTERED



The Bell XS-1 on its first powered flight from the parent Super-Fortress.

As a result of its first piloted flight, at 550 mph, America's experimental rocket-plane, the Bell XS-1, may not reach the aimed at 1,700 mph without alteration to its design.

This is the opinion of some of the scientists connected with the experiments, carried out for the US National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, following the report of the rocket-plane's pilot, Chalmers ("Slick") Goodlin.

Goodlin's recent flight in the XS-1, which was launched at 25,000 feet from underneath a Superfortress bomber, was the first in America in a rocket-propelled airplane.

19 minutes

The flight, over the Army Air Force experimental base at Lake Muroc, lasted 19 minutes. Goodlin used the power of all four 1500lb. thrust rockets for only one second of that time. In his report "Slick" Goodlin said that he felt slight oscillation in the controls.

It is revealed that the advisory committee want a satisfactory handling of the controls at about 600 mph, and also that the XS-1 shall be able to take off and climb to 35,000 feet under its own power.

Big order

The United States Army Air Force have just placed an order reported to be worth £5,000,000 with the Republic Aviation Corporation—builders of the wartime Thunderbolt fighter—for 500 P-84 Thunderjets. The Thunderjet attempted during the summer to break the British-held world speed record, then held by Group Captain H. J. Wilson at 600 mph. It failed, however, and a week later Group Captain E. M. Donaldson had pushed the record up to 610 mph in a Gloster "Meteor".

SOME U.S. TROOPS TO STAY

The American Army Advisory Group in Nanking plans to maintain a section in Peiping after the withdrawal of the branch of the Executive Headquarters, says Associated Press. The arrival of Maj-Gen John P. Lukens, head of the Group for conference with Lt-Gen Alvin C. Gillem, commissioner of the American branch Executive Headquarters, confirms hints that North China is not to be entirely devoid of American Military.

GUIDING LIGHT OF WORLD'S SHIPPING

All over the world the lights which guide shipping on the great sea routes are suffering from the effects of six years of war, and orders are pouring in to Britain for new lighthouse equipment.

Greece has asked for acetylene burning buoys, Iceland for lanterns and associated apparatus, Norway for electrically operated optical apparatus. India is seeking to have about a dozen lighthouses converted from oil to electricity, and China and the Netherlands East Indies have asked for schemes for the modernisation of their lighthouses.

Finland wants automatic lighthouses, which will operate in far northern waters and flash their signals for three months without attention.

It is not surprising that Britain, a great maritime power with a long and dangerous coastline, should have been a pioneer in lighthouse construction. There was Smeaton, who built the first successful Eddystone lighthouse. There were the Stevenson family, and other lesser known men, such as George Slight, who died only 12 years ago, after building the loneliest lighthouse in the world on Evangelista Rock, on the Chilean coast.

To-day there is one firm in Britain believed to be the only firm in the world that builds entire lighthouses, from the lanterns and lenses to the steel towers and engine-generator equipment. They will even install the lighthouse in its desired position.

MUSIC IN SCHOOLS

A special course for teachers which may have far-reaching effects on the teaching of instrumental music in schools in Britain is being arranged by the Ministry of Education. Instead of teaching the violin, viola and the cello to students individually, tutors and lecturers will explain the technique of teaching these instruments to a number of students simultaneously in small classes.

In addition, there will be opportunities for chamber and orchestral music. Sir Adrian Boult has consented to lecture on conducting.

Music in Britain's schools has in the past, been mainly devoted to singing and instrumental music has only flourished in schools with special facilities where private teachers have been engaged to teach individual children. By teaching these instruments in classes, the school orchestra, instead of being quite beyond the means of many schools, may now become firmly established in most secondary schools.

Sunday Films Approved

Sunday movies—still forbidden in hundreds of British communities—draw the tacit approval of the Christian Film Council recently, but the Council recommended that films on the Sabbath be "of high moral tone."

The Council, a nation-wide religion film reviewing group, said in its report: "We may regret the fact that the cinema attracts millions on Sunday while the churches are filled only with hundreds of thousands, but we do believe that many films which have a high moral tone should have a place on the Sunday screens in preference to the ordinary run of 'fats'."—Associated Press.

Suffragist Calls For Disarmament

Mrs Carrie Chapman Catt, veteran woman's suffrage and peace leader, said on her 80th birthday recently she did not believe the United Nations would stop war "unless something bigger and stronger happens to make it move faster."

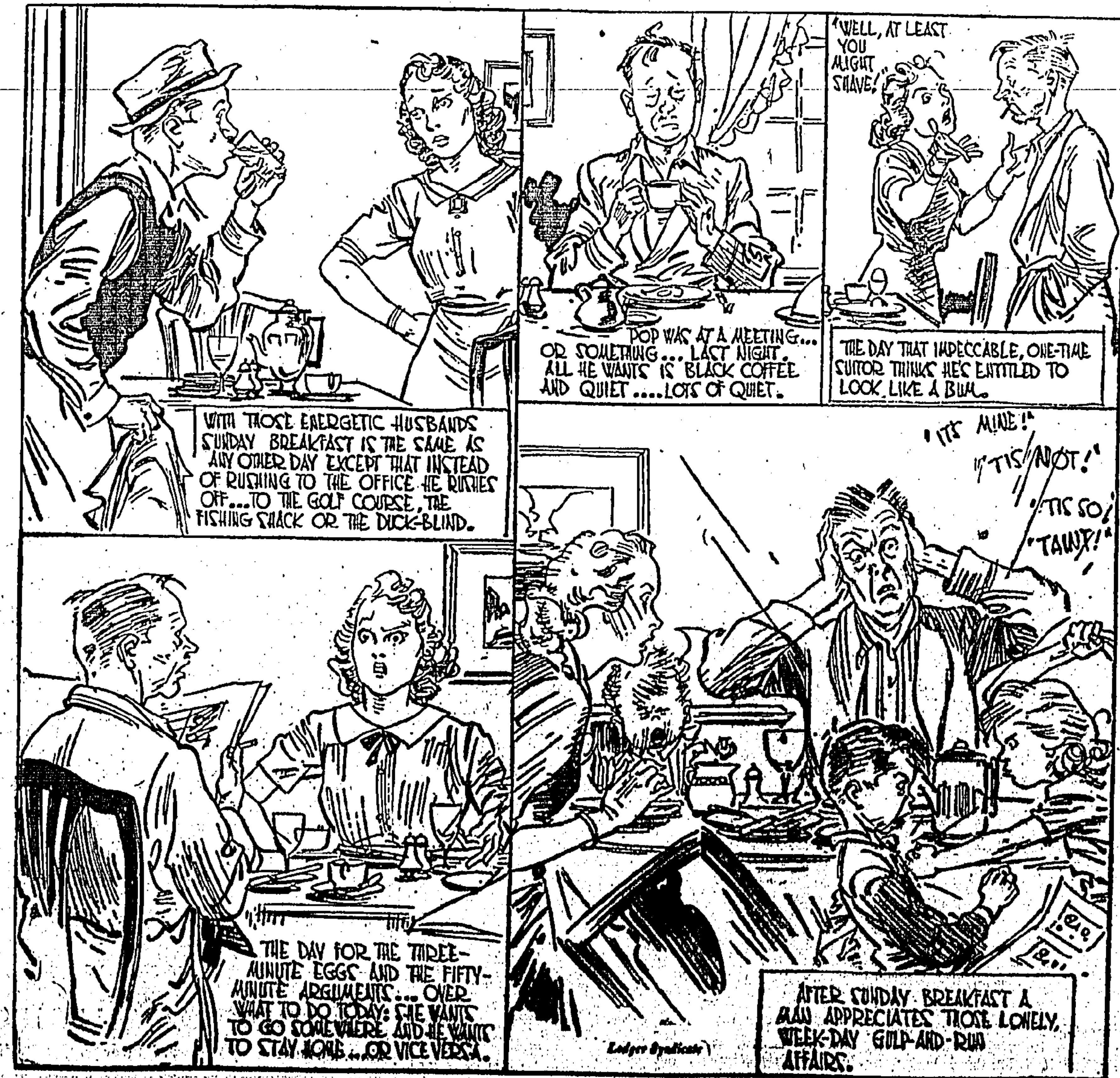
Calling for international disarmament, Mrs Catt said: "The one cause of war these days, and the cause of most of the wars that have taken place for hundreds of years, is the rivalry and competition of armies."—Associated Press.

FOR
MORE SMOKING
PLEASURE
DAY AFTER DAY

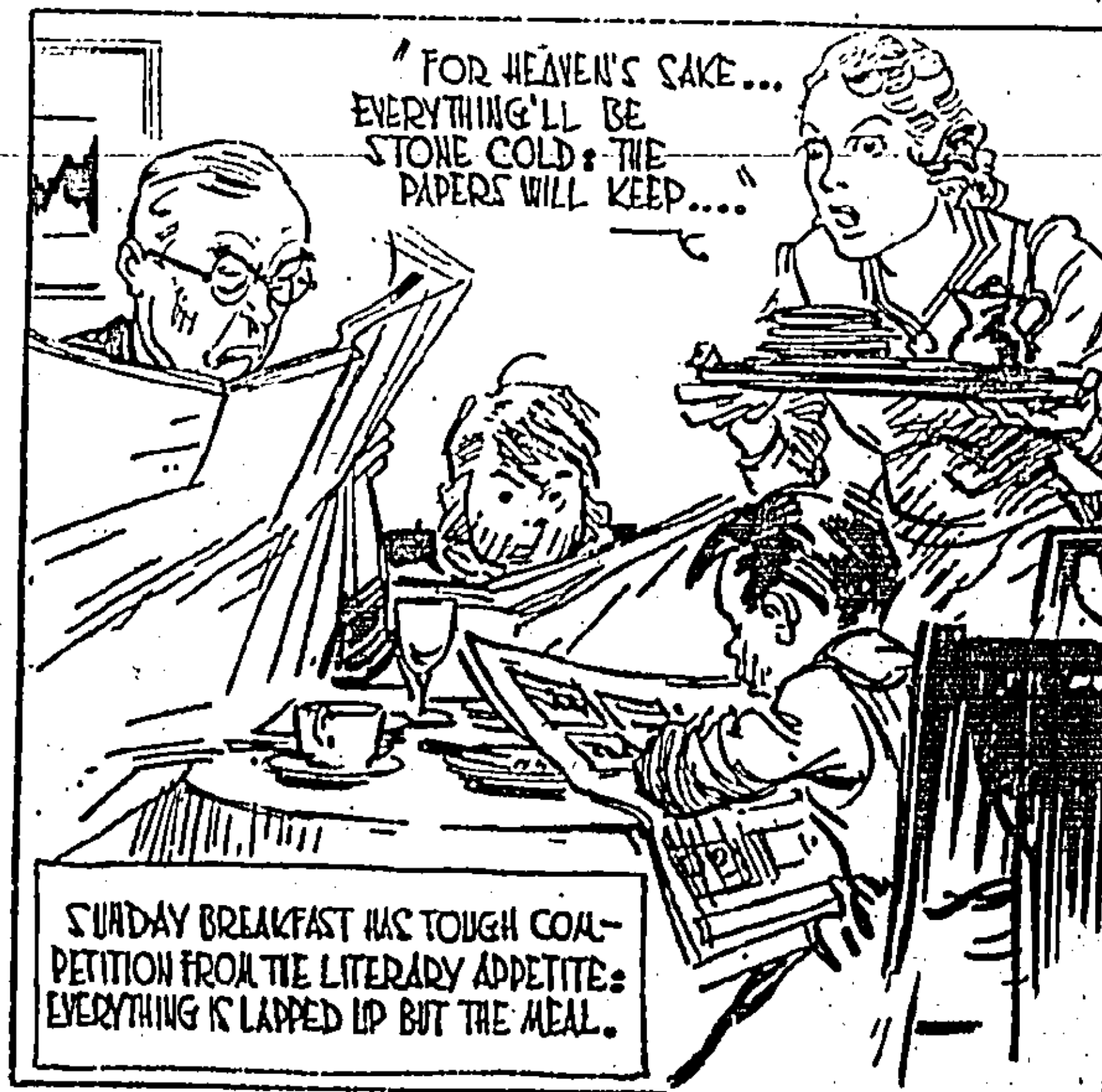


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VIGNETTES OF LIFE



"Sunday Breakfast"
BY KEMP STARRETT



LIPSTICK

It's a bit of a mystery who started it

WHEN my wife said: "What shall I tell the child? He's asking who invented lipstick now," I answered: "Tell him it was the Egyptians or the Chinese. They invented nearly everything."

But when I got to the office I thought I'd just check it up and got out a book about the ancient Egyptians. They did many curious things, but they don't seem to have thought of lipstick.

They used rouge (which they put on their lips with a brush), eye black, face cream and scented oils, and in the tomb of Tutankhamen they put vases of perfume that kept their smell for 3,000 years.

They also had a lot of concoctions unknown to-day. If one girl didn't like another she boiled a worm in oil and poured the mixture over the other one's head to make her hair fall out.

There were only two things to do if you had boiled worms poured over you. One was to crush a donkey's tooth in honey and apply the mixture morning and night, and the other was to use an ointment made from the fat of a lion, a snake, a cat, a crocodile, an ibex and a hippopotamus.

None of these ingredients are in common use to-day (and if you think this is a fatuous remark just consider some of the things that are, such as civet from cats in Abyssinia, musk from deer in Tibet and ambergris from sick whales).

The Babylonians got nearer to lipstick than the Egyptians. They kept their rouge in hollow reeds and squeezed it out like tooth paste.

About Orientals

THE Chinese put carmine on the tips of their tongues and used a white face powder called meen-fun, the Indians stained the soles of their feet with henna and the Japs had a per-

Continued

IT'S FUN FINDING OUT

by Bernard Wicksteed



fume called jinko, but none of them thought of lipsticks.

How about the Romans? They were pretty good at make-up, especially that well-turned-out couple Nero and his wife Poppaea.

They used white lead and chalk as a face cream, Egyptian eye black, a powdered rouge on their lips and cheeks, barley flour and butter on their pimples, and they cleaned their teeth with pumice stone.

Poppaea was the girl who took 50 asses around with her and bathed in their milk, and when she threw a party silver pipes hidden in the walls squirted guests with perfume. But she never knew the delights of lipstick.

Most of this information, by the way, comes from "The Book of Perfumes," written 81 years ago by a man called Eugene Rimmel. He says in his preface that to qualify himself for the task he had to devour a pile of big books.

About a recipe

IN one of the books he devoured he found an old French recipe for making ladies beautiful for ever. You might like to have it by you, so I'll quote it:

"Take a young raven from the nest, feed it on hard eggs for 40 days, kill it and distil it with myrtle leaves, tale and almond oil."

After looking through 264 pages of Mr Rimmel without finding lipsticks even mentioned it began to dawn on me that they must be a fairly modern invention, so let's go to the London Library and draw out "Perfumes, Cosmetics and Soaps with special reference to Synthetics," published in two volumes in 1925.

This book is by a man called W. A. Poucher, and you could go on quoting from it for ever. Did you know, for instance, that ordinary shag tobacco is perfumed with a mixture containing ten different ingredients including vanilla, Algerian geranium oil, cloves and nutmegs?

And, according to Mr Poucher, there was an Act of Parliament in 1770 which said that:

"All women who shall impose upon, and betray into matrimony, any of His Majesty's subjects by the use of scents, paints, cosmetic washes, artificial teeth, false hair, iron stays, hoops, high-heeled shoes or bolstered hips, shall incur the penalty of the law against witchcraft and the marriage, upon conviction, shall stand null and void."

The book said it wasn't known if this Act had ever been repealed, and I think you'll agree that this raises very serious issues. Half the marriages in the country might be at stake.

About the law

SO I dropped lipstick for the moment, and, with one of Mr Poucher's volumes under each arm, jumped into a taxi and said: "Lincoln's Inn, and hurry."

To reach the library at Lincoln's Inn you have to pass alarming notices saying "Benchers only," but I ignored them all and pushed right in. The librarian agreed that it was indeed a matter which ought to be looked into immediately.

We turned up every Act passed in 1770. There were 114 and they ranged from the suppression of mutiny in America to the construction of a road in Berkshire, but there was nothing about women's make-up.

We tackled it from another angle. We looked up marriage, women, cosmetics, false teeth, high-heeled shoes and hoops until we both decided that if there ever had been such an Act it must have been repealed long ago.

Sorry, chaps, to disappoint any of you.

And now let's go back to our book, "Perfumes, Cosmetics and Soaps." There's a whole chapter on lip salves and rouge sticks, and the most interesting part of it is a footnote.

This says that anything called a lip salve is liable to the patent medicine stamp duty unless the formula is disclosed, and it advises manufacturers to choose some other name, such as "lipstick."

That, so far as I have been able to discover, is the first mention of the word in any book.

About inventors

OBVIOUSLY the next thing to do was to get in touch with some of the manufacturers. Personally, I am slightly afraid of beauty people, and I always

have been ever since I went into a shop in Fifth-avenue, New York, to buy some lipstick to send home.

The shop assistants looked at me as if I was a farm animal that had just walked in.

So I delegated this part of the inquiry to a girl more used to dealing with these people. She tried Elizabeth Arden's, who said they started making lipsticks about 30 years ago, but didn't invent them.

She tried M. Coty in Paris. He said he thought they were invented in 1912, but didn't know who did it, though one of his chemists, named M. Boudier, made the first kiss-proof model in 1925.

About modesty

THEN an unexpected thing happened. I came back from lunch and found a woman with a dog named Punch waiting to see me. She'd come from Goya's, where they'd heard of my inquiry (and she'd brought her dog because he went everywhere she did).

No, her firm hadn't invented lipstick either, but a friend of hers thought she remembered an advertisement in 1912 in which Vinolia's claimed to have done it.

This was really getting somewhere at last, and I rang up Vinolia's immediately and said: "Is it true that you invented lipstick?"

"Well," they said, "if we did, it was such a long time ago that no one here remembers."

What can be the explanation of all this modesty? Is it because lipsticks were not considered very nice when they first came in and so no one will own up to inventing them?

Or was it all the result of an accident in which some unsung chemist made a slip that launched a thousand faces?

POCKET CARTOON



CRITICAL ORDEAL FOR BRITAIN

—By "Candidus"—

POMP and Circumstance! Land of Hope and Glory! The pomp is but a memory, but the circumstance a grim reality. In reflective mood I pondered over a paragraph which appeared in the Press recently: "John Sammond of London was fined £15 for feeding his hunting dog one meal of corned beef—a week's ration for six people."

It all sounds very fantastic, absurd, impossible—but it is a very real and grim reality.

What the people of Britain have suffered and still are suffering is difficult fully to appreciate at this distance, but that they are facing a crisis of the first magnitude is all too obvious.

ALONE in Europe, way back in 1939-40, they defied the first onrush of fanatical aggression, and galvanised themselves into a cohesive and determined whole which no power could defeat. The world is indebted to them. They gave America a breathing space until the Pearl Harbour infamy sank all differences of opinion in the United States and caused that great country to become as united and determined as themselves, and to rise to untold heights in order to join in stamping out the vilest form of aggression ever known.

The people of Britain fought and prayed for Peace—and now, after making tremendous sacrifices in order to serve humanity, (accepting the line that their late enemies are human) find themselves in a state bordering on starvation. Make no mistake about it: Britain today is facing the most critical ordeal in her history. An egg per week! Practically mentless, fuelless—and even the elements seeming to conspire against her!

AND interwoven with this vein of thought concerning the world's present-day pattern, is the disquieting feeling that there appears to be more concern shown in the matter of rehabilitating our enemies than in securing just and reasonable treatment for our own flesh and blood.

The one bright spot in recent news has been the Australian refusal to trade with the cringing, double-faced, double-crossing Japanese. In purely individual or personal associations, it is difficult to imagine a man willingly shaking the hand of a blackguard who had stabbed him in the back and plundered his house. And yet some people in a spirit of pseudo-piety urge us to encourage the resurrection of those who are directly responsible for the plight of the world to-day, especially the plight of the people of Britain.

To exact by any means possible adequate compensation for the losses and suffering of the people of Britain is not a question of vengeance, but merely justice. To deny ourselves the necessities of life in order to succour those who, if ever given a chance, will repeat their infamy, is nothing short of suicidal.

With all the existing wavering and uncertainty so evident to-day, it would appear that we lack leaders of vision and practical common-sense. The Land remains and the Glory remains, but the latter is sadly tarnished in the light of present-day leadership.

WILLIAM HICKEY RED FLAG FLYING

QUITE irrepresible, Britain's oldest motorists had a gay and glorious party recently.

There were 57 of them, and all had owned and driven cars before the year 1900. Their combined ages exceeded 4,000 years, but there is no measure for their enthusiasm.

All the old trophies were there: The red flag which Lord WINCHILSEA tore in half at the celebration broadcast in Brighton after the Emancipation Run in 1896; the first uniform cap of the original British Motor Car Club; and, of course, all the old tales were told and re-told.

Veteran of the party was pocket-sized WILLIAM JOHN FEALL from Hove, who stands 5ft. 1in. He is 92 and has just got a new car.

Yes, it's the same Billy Peall; that master of spot stroke and one of the greatest billiards amateurs of all time. His record break of 3,304, made 55 years ago, stood until WALTER LINDRUM came along. He still plays, made a break of 200 last week.

Commander MONTAGUE GRAHAM-WHITE, who glories in these old motoring days, assured me that Billy Peall is undoubtedly Britain's veteran motorist No. 1. And that is a very proud title to have.

Graham-White was on the Emancipation Run, and by date of election is the Senior Founder Member of the Royal Automobile Club. And he is only a sprightly sixty-nine.

THE woman tradition-seeking America always calls The First Lady of the American Stage is in London. Her name is KATHARINE CORNELL and she is a great actress by any standards.

To coin a cliché, she is lovely to look at, delightful to know; a model for the lip-sticked chits who like to call themselves actresses. And she is 48.

That's acting.

DUE in London from Brooklyn is Judge SAMUEL S. LEBOWITZ. He is the greatest criminal lawyer in America and is accounted on both sides of the Atlantic as one of the world's greatest defenders.

From wavering juries in first-degree murder trials he has won more verdicts of Not Guilty than any other counsel, and until 1939 had "never lost a case to the electric chair."

They call him the "white-headed boy"; his hair turned that colour as the result of a serious illness.

WISE-CRACKS by Mr. ATTLEE

During frank, very good-humoured "off-the-record" talk with Empire journalists recently:

"Your headlines are our headaches."

"We were left with a litter of babies, most of them fractious."

"The new world is in a state of travail, and the Government is in the position of being the midwives of a new age."

TALKATIVE. Americans have been telling me about that colourful character, CHARLES HENRY DAVIS, of Cape Cod?

He is the man who wanted to build an 80 ft. statue of Churchill on Dover cliffs with a beacon in his clasp.

This white-whiskered eccentric is an engineer who has made much more than a million and, at 81, still enjoys spending it. He is a member of 40 widely varied clubs and societies and has an unfailing supply of curious ideas.

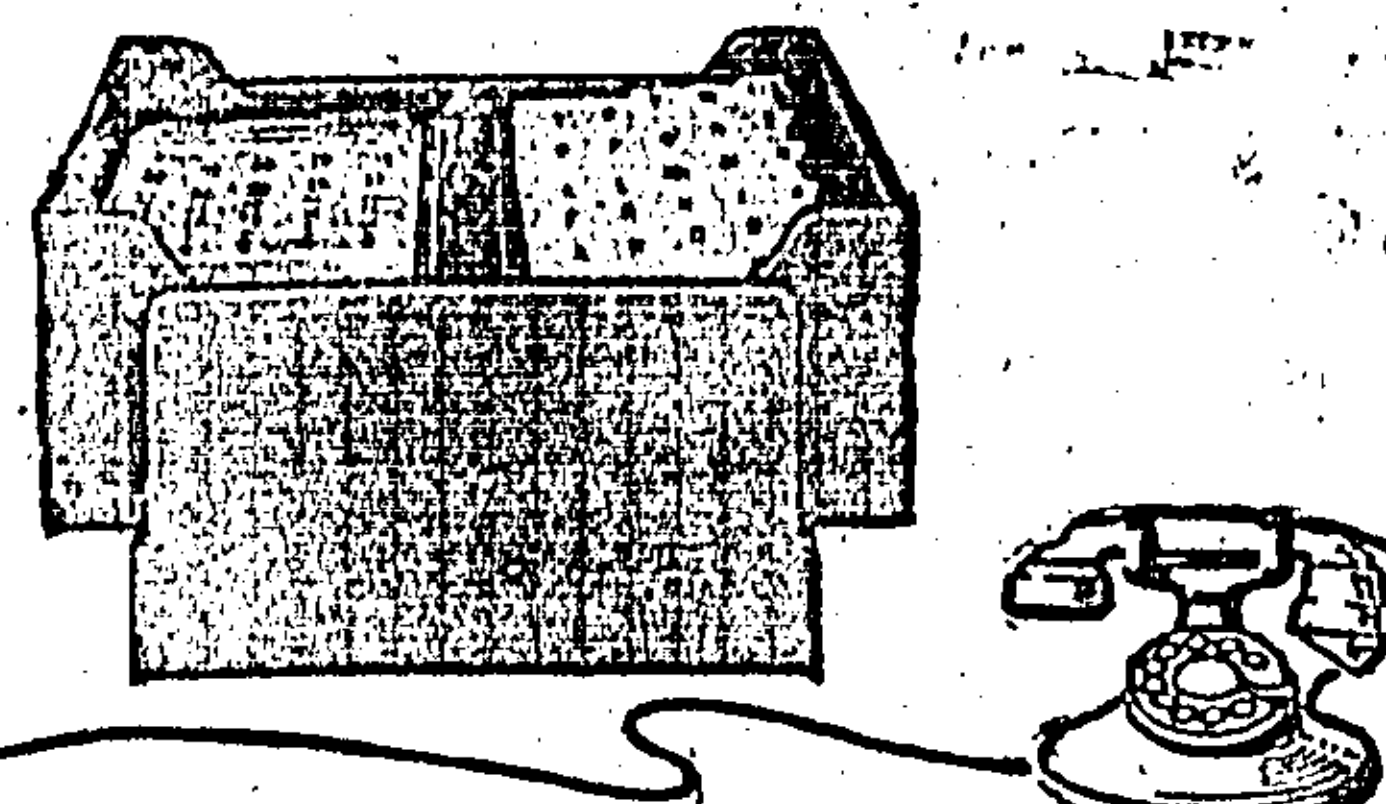
Last September he startled his friends by the simple statement: "You're looking at the next President of the United States."

Now he has "the perfect defence against the atomic bomb."

CARD on the counter of a Glyn-

Neath grocer suggests:

"You register at birth, you register at death. Why not register here to live!"



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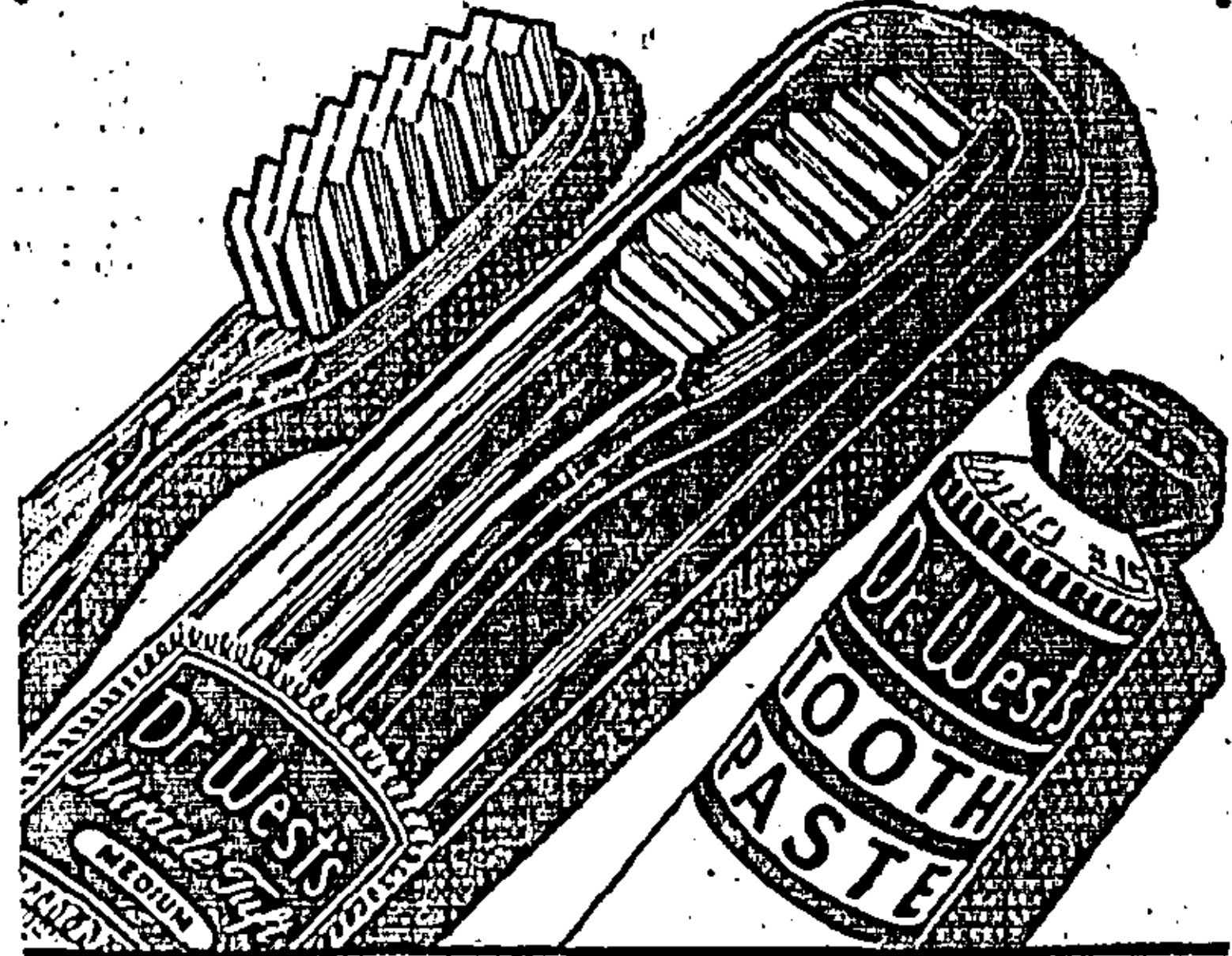
The busy executive always has certain things—personal data of various sorts, mailing lists, intimate records and what not, which really have no business in the general office files. And that's where the neat, compact Rock-a-File, desk-model card cabinet alone can ideally serve you.

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London To Be Served By Seven Airports

Britain's Ministry of Civil Aviation is drawing up a new and greatly enlarged scheme to provide London with adequate accommodation for air traffic.

Seven airports encircling London are being considered as the "London plan" for handling overseas, Continental and internal regular air services, with the addition of passenger, freight and taxi services operated by private charter companies.

The Ministry's airports planning division, in an attempt to discover the extent of air traffic in the next 10 to 20 years, has circulated a questionnaire among all airline operating companies asking them to estimate their future traffic requirements.

Once the answers are obtained the estimated total traffic has to be divided among available airports according to the aircraft handling capacity of each airport.

Because of almost continual bad or foggy weather in the London area, estimates have to be made of the maximum aircraft handling capacity during good weather and the minimum during bad.

Mastering Weather. A weather chart will also be drawn up and reports made on the extent to which bad weather conditions can be counteracted by the improvement of radar and radio equipment and the technique of air traffic control.

When the complicated series of estimates are co-ordinated the Civil Aviation Minister (Lord Nathan) will make a statement of Government policy on airports.

The London scheme is to form a nucleus for a broader national plan. The seven airports under consideration for London are: Heathrow—Airport No. 1 for Britain. It will not be restricted to overseas traffic, but facilities will be provided for some continental and, possibly, some internal traffic, as well.

Northolt—Future depends upon the development of air traffic control technique, as Northolt is too close to

Heathrow for both airports to be used to capacity. When Heathrow is fully developed, Northolt may only be used as a diversionary airport.

Croydon—Now headquarters for continental services. These will later be moved to Heathrow and Northolt. Croydon may be used for internal services, and will certainly be available for charter operations and used for airliner overhauls.

Former American Station

Bowlingdon—Former American Air Force station. It was taken over from the Royal Air Force by the Ministry of Civil Aviation and will be made available for diversionary traffic. It may possibly be used for some continental and charter services.

Blackbushe—Another airport taken over by the Ministry of Civil Aviation. It will be used mainly as an experimental station for fog dispersal techniques and for diversion in bad weather.

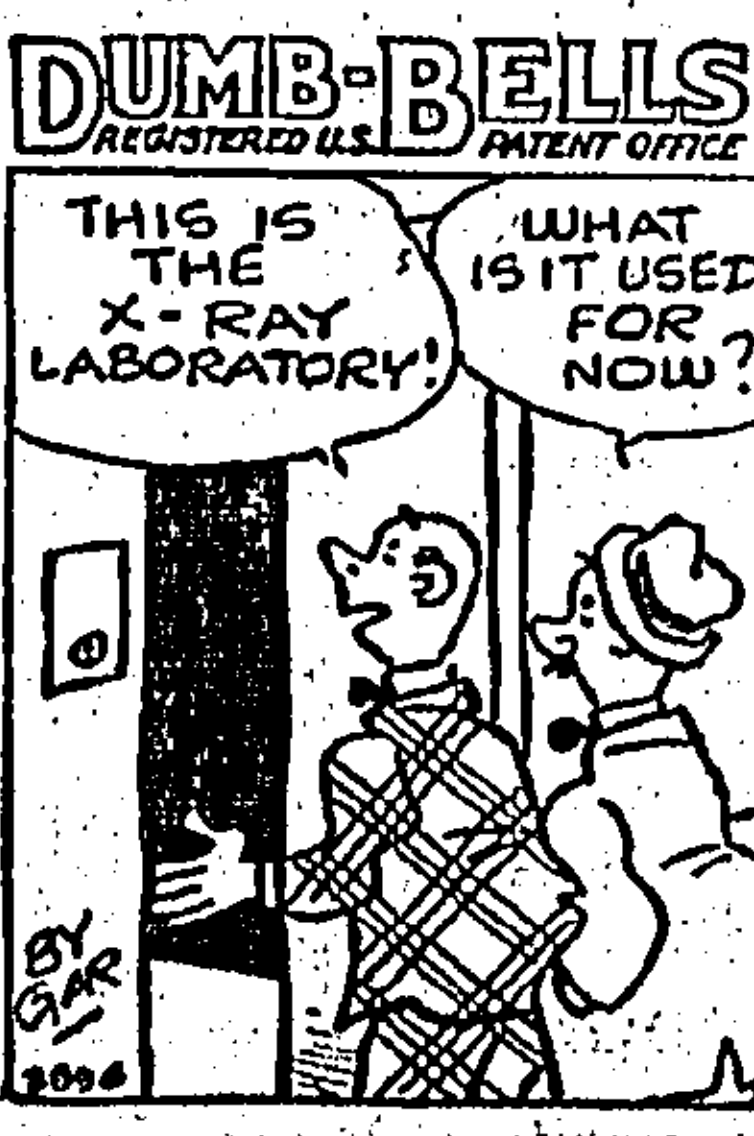
Fairlop—This airport was begun by the City of London before the war and used by the R.A.F. Considerable work is needed to develop it properly. It is being considered for continental services.

Watwick—The future is uncertain. For Gatwick, but it may possibly be used for charter services.

Centenary Stamp Exhibition

In view of the world-wide importance of the Centenary International Philatelic Exhibition, to be held in New York during next May, the British Post Office will lend the British Government Stamp Exhibit to the organisers.

This contains the original die of the famous "Penny Black" stamp which was first issued on May 6, 1840 during the reign of Queen Victoria, and many specimens of early types and denominations of postage stamps issued in Britain.



WOMEN'S INTERESTS RELAX FOR HEALTH AND BEAUTY

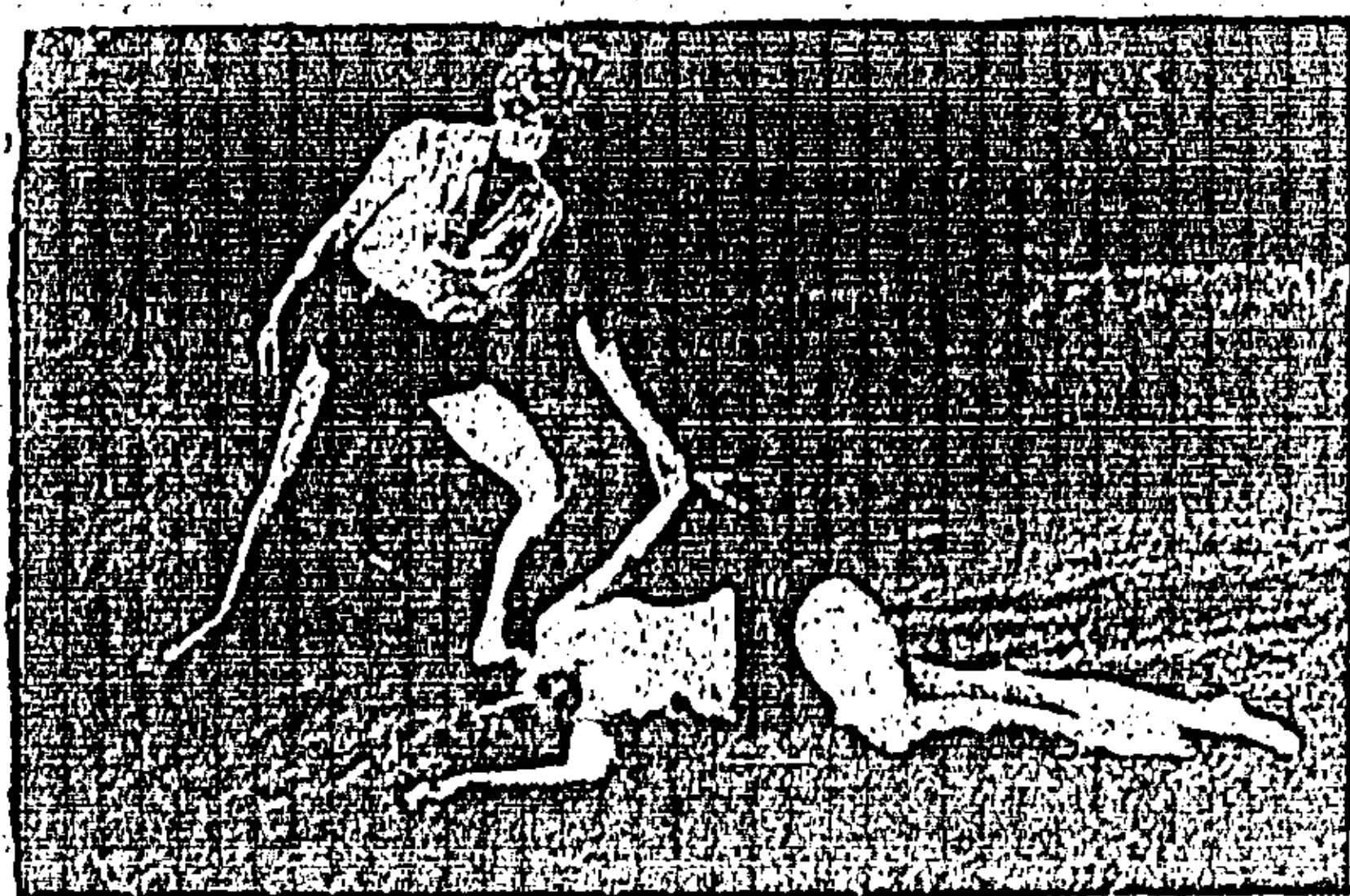
By PRUNELLA STACK

(Lady David Douglas-Hamilton, Director of the Women's League of Health and Beauty)

TO know how to relax completely and at will is a great asset and one of the most valuable aids to both health and beauty. Undoubtedly relaxation is an art, but an art well worth achieving and one which is within the reach of all.

Indeed, as children we all possessed a natural ability to relax. It is only

if you go for a twenty-mile walk, or climb a high mountain, at the end of the day your body needs rest. The same is true of your nerves after an unusual expansion of nervous energy. The demands which the war years made on the nervous system were equivalent to many twenty-mile walks or ascents of peaks. They can only now be made good by the sort of rest which comes through a knowledge of how to relax completely, mentally and physically.



Testing the relaxation of your limbs.

As we grow older that we lose this ability. If you watch a small child flop down on the floor after some energetic activity, you cannot fail to observe its complete and immediate relaxation. And when you see a child asleep, you may be rightly envious of its deep and satisfying repose, for such relaxation builds up a fund of energy and vitality which is of great importance for proper development.

Now, then, can we recapture this essential ability to relax which should be the natural heritage of each of us? First, by becoming assured that it is necessary. For relaxation depends as much on one's mental attitude as on one's physical skill. In fact, relaxation of any part of the body is directed by mental effort and therefore requires conviction and concentration.

NOW, most of us to-day live under conditions of artificiality, speed and strain which constantly sap our vitality, whether we realise it or not. In addition everyone has experienced during the last six years the added strain of war. And many of us are only now beginning to realise just how much that has taken out of us.

THERE is no royal road to the mastery of this art. Like everything else worth doing, it requires determination, patience and constant practice. But, given these essentials, it is certainly within the reach of everyone to achieve.

To begin with, one must have the will-power to devote ten minutes each day to learning how to relax. So often one finds oneself going round in a circle of apparently necessary, but in reality unessential, activities. For the housewife, as I know from personal experience, this is especially true. Yet surely it is worth devoting a little time each day to something which will really establish a foundation for better health and more successful living—even if it does mean that some domestic duties are left uncompleted.

For office, factory or shop workers it is probably impossible to fit in a practice of relaxation during the day. Perhaps, then, it could be done last thing at night before going to sleep. It will be found that sleep comes more easily and quickly if preceded by conscious relaxation. Here, then, is the way to begin.

LYING flat on a bed or a couch, yawn, as you would on waking, gradually stretching the legs down and the arms up. Hold the position and the breath for a few seconds, and then slowly relax until you sink into a comfortable position.

Now start consciously to relax each part of you. Begin with the right foot, feeling it very heavy, then the right knee and hip. Repeat with the left leg until you are absolutely relaxed from the hips downwards. Test this by slowly drawing up one leg until the knee is bent (the sole touching the bed all the time) and then letting it slip down again until the weight of its own relaxation allows it to fall straight. Repeat with the other leg. Now relax the arms—wrists first, then elbows, then shoulders. Slowly lift one arm up, starting with the upper arm, finishing with the hand which has been hanging limply, and stretch it towards the ceiling.

THEN relax, letting the arm fall heavily across the chest. Repeat with the other arm. Now try to relax your spine, starting from the lowest vertebra and gradually working up to the head, relaxing it piece by piece until you feel so heavy that it seems the bed can hardly support you. Relax the shoulders and chest in the same way, and finally relax the head. Slowly roll it from side to side—very smoothly and heavily, like a heavy marble. Close your eyes and banish all tension from your neck and facial muscles. Breathe deeply several times and clear your mind of all worrying and impeding thoughts.

By now you should feel deliciously drowsy and if you are practising this at night you will soon drop off to sleep. You can get a friend to test the relaxation of your limbs by lifting them, as pictured here. They should be so relaxed that all the weight is supported by the helper, and the limb is not consciously lifted by you.

JOYRIDE TO WORK

BY QUIZ

PACKED like sardines, and hurtling noisily to work in crowded buses and underground trains, is the twice-daily penance endured by most city workers.

Perhaps it is the memory of such drab journeys that turns every trip I take across the Hongkong-Kowloon ferry into a gay holiday. Having paid my 20 cents, I join the "world and his wife" that impatiently awaits embarkation—Chinese merchants, worth many lakhs, rub shoulders with ragged uncleanly

coolies, street urchins of the East, cunshaw and shoe-shine boys, hide amongst the taller adults as they steal their way on board first class.

Old toll-worm Chinese women; young semi-westernised Chinese girls, Indian merchants; many people of mixed race; sailors on shore leave, simmering with high spirits after disciplined weeks at sea, handsome Commandos, the picture of health, smart and debonair in their green berets... and European civilians, many with grey-tinted complexions, showing that they still suffer from the results of Japanese prison ordeals.



A Near Miss!

Gainsborough Studio

THE PASSING YEARS

Time passes and alters the lives of all of us. Nowhere are these changes more apparent than in children. Before we realise it, the babe in arms is taking his first unsteady steps, and then has grown into a sturdy youngster ready for school. Children are attractive at all the many stages of childhood, but time passes and nothing remains of the earlier charms except memories—and photographs.

You cannot halt the passing years. But good photographs of your children will help you retain the magic of their early years.

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They all make an interesting cross-section of humanity, so different to the dull uniformity of the travel crowds at home.

ON deck we may be overcrowded—but the breeze is always fresh. The sky and sea are the vivid blue of a travel poster, and the ships of every variety with their call flags flying give the harbour the carefree air of a regatta.

The ferry-boat has also something of the character of an impromptu club. One runs into friends and acquaintances; business is discussed, and tasty tit-bits of news exchanged. There is just one note that keeps jarring on all Europeans, and many Chinese, too—that of the throaty "holck," that precludes the expelling of a jet of saliva, as some ill-bred fellow traveller gives vent to this anti-social and disgustingly prevalent habit.

Well! that was a near miss! Yet the guilty one seems blind to indignant looks, and deaf to protests. Perhaps it is a "habit" was not just an empty threat—the habit would become too expensive.

BEAUTY ARTS

By LOIS LEEDS



Posed by Diana Lynn for Lois Leeds.

Lois Leeds suggests joining a gym class when Teenagers need to lose weight.

TEEN TOPICS

Young Diana Lynn, starring in the Paramount picture, "Easy Come, Easy Go," wears blue, which matches her eyes. Even in her sports frock Diana looks for Blue. A dress of broad Blue and White stripes makes a smart outfit.

Here are some Teener questions, of interest to so many, and the answers.

"Dear Lois Leeds—Is a red coat too young for me? I am 17 years old."
—LOUISE.

Red is never too young. It's a gay colour and certainly pops up any wardrobe. Choose your nail polish and your lipstick in the same shade of Red.

"Dear Lois Leeds—Is an upswipe hairdo the proper style for my fifteen-year-old daughter? MOM."

I think that it depends upon the type of the girl. To me, a loose, soft bob would be the most suitable style and it is the popular one with most of the Teen Age crowd.

"Dear Lois Leeds—I am 16 years old. I am graduating from a music school. My dress is of white net. What flowers would be best? I am a pale blonde—MAY B."

I think a wreath of Pink Roses would be charming or, if you prefer a corsage, have it ruffled with paper lace.

"Dear Lois Leeds—Are ballet slippers in good taste? I am of medium height and not very thin!"
—TOOLIE.

The Teeners love the modern version of ballet slippers. So will you, I think. What about going on a "diet" of fruit juices, milk and vegetables for a while to slim down a bit? And, join the gym!

MORE HATS

By Patricia Lennard

Choose round hats with curving lines, avoid a n g u l a r shapes that are hard to wear and harsh on the face. Present off the - face styles are easy to wear, easier to look at.

But if you feel you look well in a hat that dips over your eyes, wear it. Suit yourself every time, for current fashions endure so long and no longer.

Don't be afraid of colour. Start young—teenagers are the worst sinners in the hatless brigade. And if you feel self-conscious in hats, practise wearing them nightly till you are accustomed to the sight of yourself dressed as you should be wearing a hat.

Blue felt bare-brow hat for the woman-about-town swatched in brown velvet, tied in bow, to one side.

ONE passes the battleship-grey of an aircraft carrier, so large that the rows of planes on her deck look like toy models.

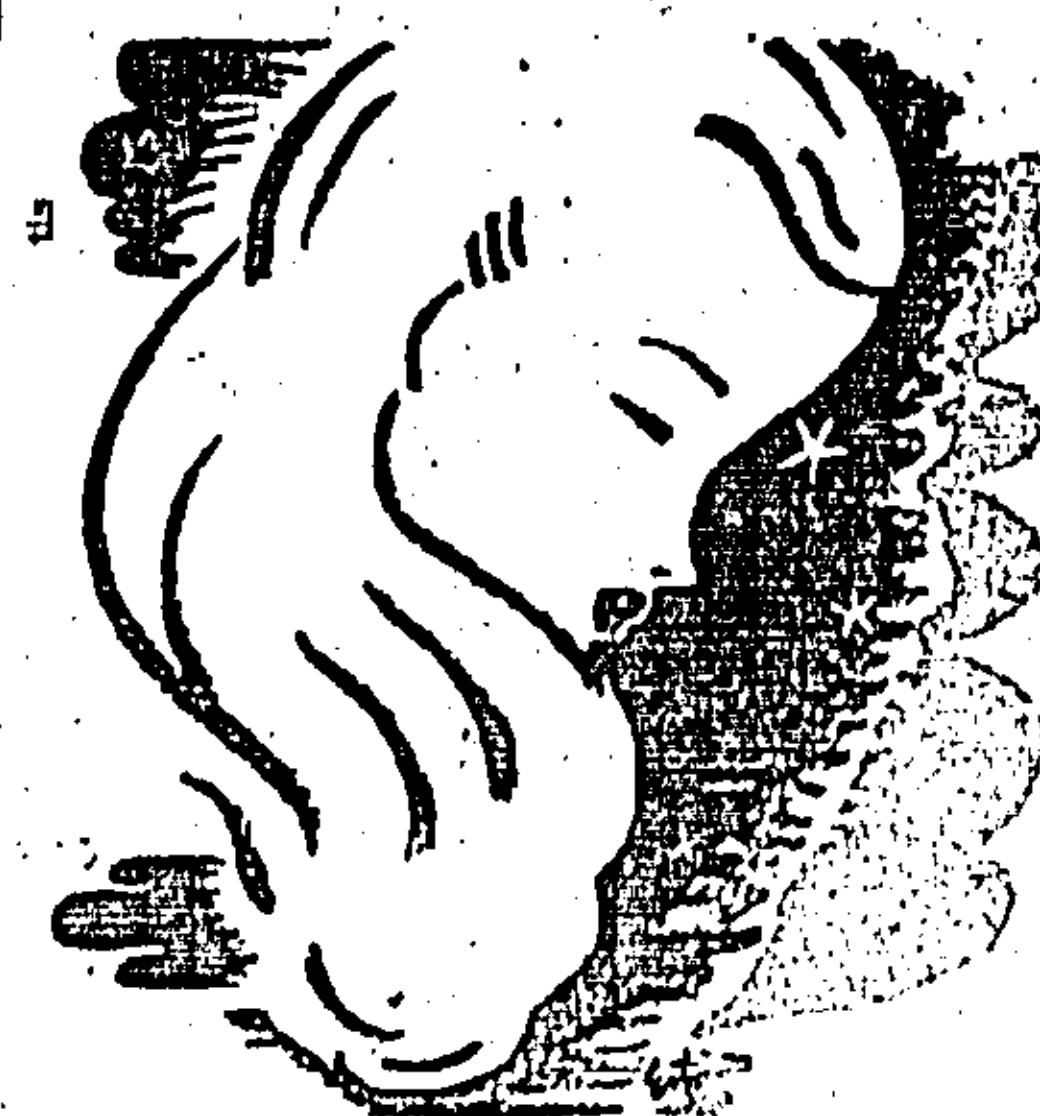
A white-painted ship of lovely lines, obviously on her maiden voyage, has the luxurious glamour of an American heiress, while nearby a rusted hulk is a reminder of the Japanese nightmare.

White sails of small sailing yachts dip to the breeze as they start an afternoon's run before the wind.

After the first few trips across, I have become used to the sight of junks and sampans, and their quaint strangeness no longer gives a reminder of being far from home.

AT night Hongkong turns romantic. In her gown of velvet darkness, she opens her jewel box, and row upon row of lights like ropes of diamonds, rubies and emeralds sparkle from her breast to her throat and are reflected in the dark mirror of the harbour. Since the war, however, her head is bare of the tiara of lights that used to crown the Peak.

As the gaily-lit ferry boats show in bright silhouette and pass slowly over the black water, I always half expect to hear Negro voices singing "Ole Man River," for night transforms the scene to the Mississippi, and the curial rises on "Showboat!"



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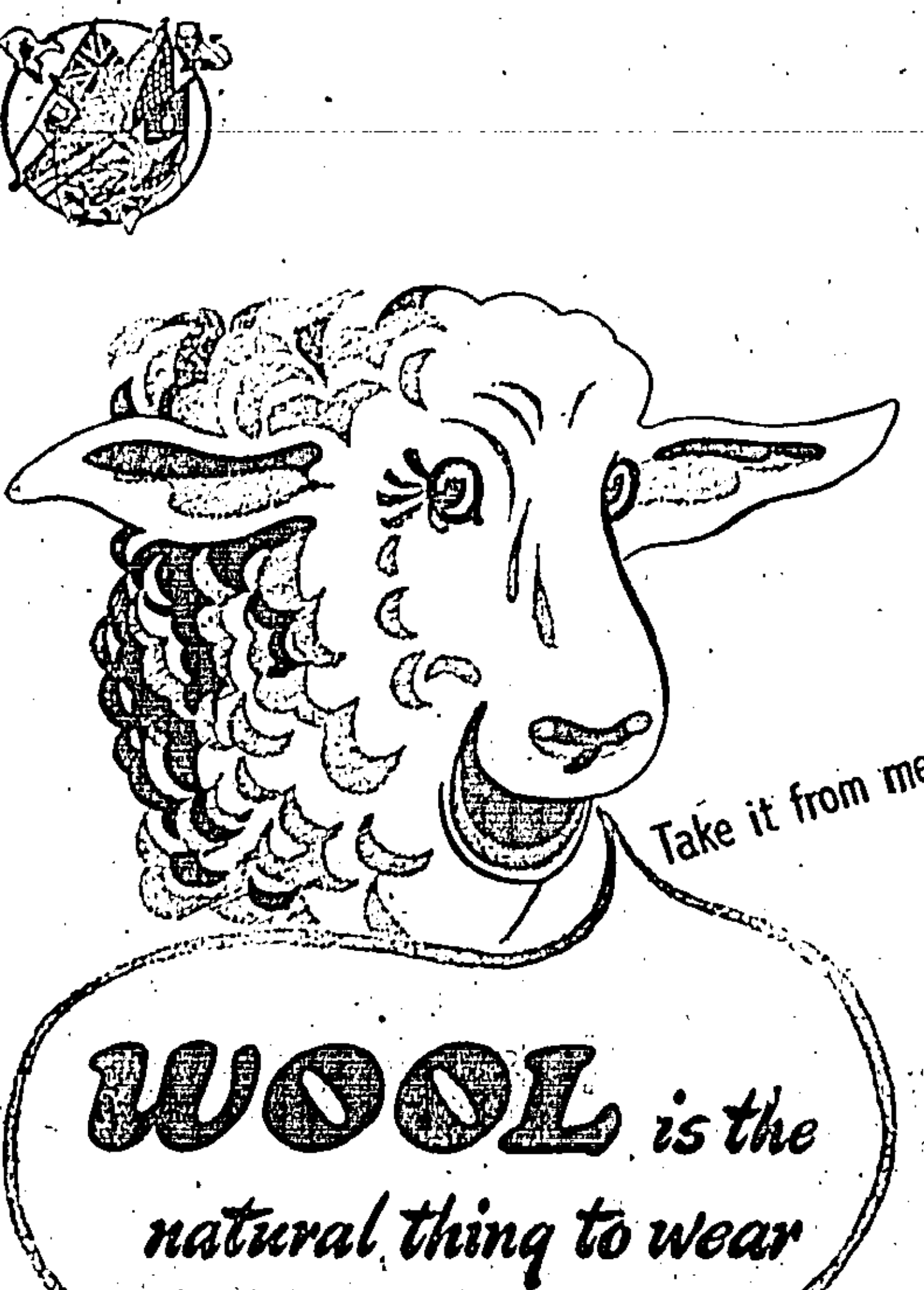


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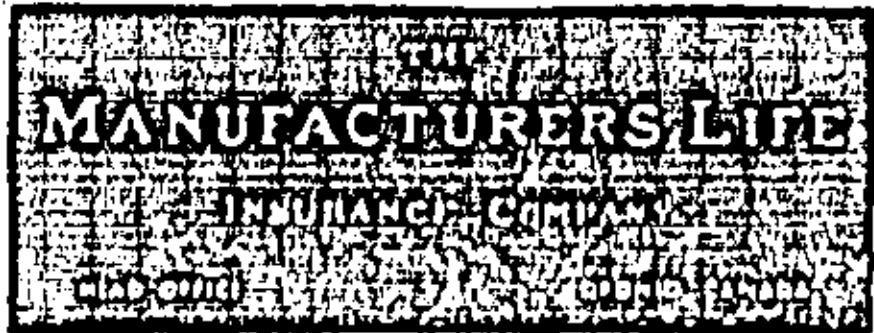


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CHILDREN'S COLUMN

By Uncle Peter

Boy Who Became Famous Author

Have you ever thought that all the world's great and famous people were once not famous at all, but just boys and girls? Some of them were born very poor and humble, and had to face great difficulties in making their careers; and many of them used those very difficulties in their climb upwards.

Such was the famous British novelist, H. G. Wells. He was born over a little shop in a small country town just outside London, in 1866. His parents were poor, but he was much loved and had a happy enough childhood. He divided his time between a school where the boys seem to have done no work and to have spent their time telling stories, trading stamps, drawing and telling each other stories.

But his troubles began when his father, a professional player of Britain's national game of cricket, had an accident and was no longer able to earn a living. Herbert George, or "Bertie" as he was called, had to leave school and be apprenticed to a draper. There he was most unhappy, hating the work. Years later he wrote his famous novel "Kipps" about his adventures in the drapery trade.

He ran away from this life, and obtained a post as a school teacher. In his spare time he worked hard, and passed examinations. At last he obtained a scholarship to a science college in London. He became a fully-fledged teacher, with all the qualifications. Then he turned author, and was soon famous.

His scientific novels seemed fantastic to people of the time; nowadays we see that he only looked into the future, with his scientific knowledge, and saw the things that would come. Among his many books are "The Shape of Things to Come," "The Time Machine," "The Invisible Man," "The First Men in the Moon" and "The War in the Air."

He died last year.

Rupert and Ninky—36



Ninky doesn't move again and at length Santa Claus gets up. "I can't give donkeys like that to children next Christmas unless they can control his jumps. He might jump into his bath or into their porridge at breakfast." "He has already jumped out of a window and tried to jump into the fire," says Rupert. "Well, you'd better go to the storekeeper and see if he can explain it," says the old gentleman. Then the Toy Scout salutes smartly and leads Rupert away.

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According To Culbertson

(Copyright, 1947, by Ely Culbertson)

A pre-emptive bid warns partner to be highly conservative when it comes to doubling for penalties. North ignored that point in to-day's deal.

South, dealer.

East-west vulnerable.

NORTH
♠ 8
♥ 7 4 3
♦ A Q 10 6 2
♣ K 8 5 3

WEST
♠ 10 6 5 3
♥ J 10 6
♦ J 7 5 4 3
♣ Q

EAST
♠ A K Q 10 8 2
♥ K 9
♦ J 10 5 4
♣ J 10 5 4

SOUTH
♠ K Q J 7 4 5
♥ 5
♦ 8
♣ A 7 5 3

The bidding:
South 3 spades West Pass North 4 hearts East Pass

North-South found that they had an impossible task on their hands when they tried to defeat four hearts, even though South opened his singleton diamond and ruffed the return diamond lead. Now South had no trump to lead, to cut

down dummy's club-ruffing power, and North could get in only once for that purpose—through South's desperate ducking play when East led a low club to the queen. True, after North's trump return East had to play South for the Club ace and let the club jack ride through him for a ruffing-finesse, but this was not too difficult a feat, and when it succeeded East was home.

This was a decidedly bad result for North-South—particularly considering that they could have made four spades except against the singleton club lead by West, and in any case could not have been defeated badly. The fault, it is fairly clear, lay with North. In the post-mortem he argued staunchly in favour of the double, pointing to his singleton in partner's suit as an outstanding defensive, rather than offensive, feature of his hand, but this generally valid argument was not conclusive in this case. The vulnerability conditions favoured a four-spade bid by North rather than they South, for the Club ace and the singleton or no singleton, North could not be even reasonably sure of defeating four hearts, but he could be reasonably sure that since North had announced six to seven tricks in his own hand on a spade contract, four spades, not vulnerable could not be hurt.

NANCY Double Reaction



GEORGE MALCOLM THOMSON

reviews three new novels

Love comes to Sam Fife

THREE new novels arouse curiosity. (1) Howard Spring's *Dunkerley's* (Collins, 8s. 6d.)—for Spring here takes up a task which the war made him drop; (2) Erich Maria Remarque's *Arch of Triumph* (Hutchinson, 10s. 6d.)—because one wants to see if the writer of one world-beating best-seller has done it again; (3) George Millar's *My Past was an Evil River* (Heinemann, 9s. 6d.)—because Millar, in two outstanding contributions to the literature of danger disclosed a remarkable technique of narration. And here comes his first novel.

RUDE GENIUS

SPRING'S story (period: the nineteen-ties) centres on a new magazine, *Dunkerley's*, latest offspring of Sir Daniel Dunkerley, the weekly paper magnate. Its editor is Alec Dillworth, a genius, as editors are—although in this case, apart from one contribution to the "Yellow Book" and an extraordinary gift for sheer rudeness, there is really nothing to prove it.

Why, one wonders, does the dynamic Sir Dan not sling this uncivil and tiresome young man out on his ear? It is possible to pay too high a price for a good editor. Alec falls in love with a clerk young woman, a Jewess named Hesba Lewison, who, after an unhappy childhood, writes whimsy stories that boost the circulation of *Dunkerley's*.

Love comes, also, to Isambard Phyte, Sir Daniel's secretary's secretary, who for some reason thinks this name more pleasing than his real one, which is Sam Fife. Phyte's girl is Alec's sister, Elsie, who would have been a great violinist had not an accident maimed her hand.

There is, too, a darker shadow on Elsie's life, and on Alec's—their horrible father, who had beaten Alec with his belt and driven Elsie, as a girl, to a life of shame.

Driven? Sir Daniel is not quite sure. Can you really, he asks, drive 'em to that?

This dismal old monster, Dillworth Senior, might quite easily have been left to rot in his slum in Manchester. But not so. Alec insists on bringing him up to London, insisting on sharing a room with him, and therefore invites the ultimate catastrophe.

Why, in the name of all that is sensible? What is the point in Alec's laborious self-torture? It certainly does not emerge naturally from his character. And with equal certainty, it invests the climax of the book with an air of garish melodrama.

A pity. Because Spring, in spite of some lapses into tired and pompous writing, can create people, paint scenes, and shape a story.

PARIS WAIFS

REMARQUE takes us for a dip in the high, the low and the wicked life of Paris just before war broke out. Ravic, his hero, is a

German refugee living with others of his kind in an obscure hotel catering for waifs who have no papers to show the police should they call.

How does Ravic make a living in his precarious position? Quite easy. He is a great surgeon. And, it appears, French medical science has come to so low a state that when some tricky operation comes along—especially something extra-legal—the Paris surgeons turn to Ravic. And Ravic does the job for them, unknown to the patient and for, say, 10 percent of the fee.

In Ravic's life there are two passions. He wants very much to meet and murder one Haake, of the Gestapo. These Gestapo men, how long are they going to haunt our fiction with their chubby white hands? Is there to be no post-war period for the novel?

And Ravic is fascinated by Joan, an English humanist, who makes him suffer by what she calls her "restlessness," which is as good a name for it as any other. What magic this creature exercises remains, however, wrapped in mystery.

Joan may smoke the most expensive cigarettes, decorate the most luscious boudoirs, and behave with the most inconsequential cruelty. Not for a moment is one deceived. Joan is romantic fiddle-faddle, a costume

for some out-of-date opera into which the producer has omitted to insert a living woman.

NUMB PRISONER

AS for Millar, his novel is that of a gifted and sensitive writer who has yet to learn the art of the novel and has probably not yet found the kind of novel he wants to write.

This one has as its scene an Austrian valley in the days after the German collapse. Episodes are introduced with no relevance to the story. One of them, a questioning by war correspondents, could not properly belong to any novel.

Characters are introduced with sharp ability, only to disappear into smoke. Willy Widemeyer, Hitler's friend, might have been a trifle or even a comic character. Millar can make nothing of him.

As for the central character, Gustave, a French prisoner of war, he is a stange, numb being. He is not interested in women and does not want to return to France. Hard luck on a Frenchman, let us admit.

The best thing in the book is the portrayal of violent action. Here Millar shows what he can do.

THE GARDEN OF EDEN(?)

By J. A. BARLOW

The legendary "Tree of Knowledge" which stood at the junction of the Euphrates and the Tigris, near to Quarna, has taken on a new lease of life, a sapling having been planted on the venerated site of several "Trees of Knowledge" of Biblical history.

The dreary swamp-encompassed and malarial ridden area of Quarna does not correspond with the topography of the Book of Genesis. Be that as it may, the Arabs of the region have a legend that once upon a time a vast and beautiful garden was situated there and that somewhere in the interminable swamps there is an island which has the most luscious fruits and lovely flowers—unknown elsewhere—and which occasionally sheds a rich effluence.

The latter feature has been verified by travellers who have been through the dreary region of that part of Iraq.

It appears that up till 1920, the "Tree of Knowledge" existed on the spot indicated. In that year, it seems that some members of the Inland Water Transport Section, Royal Engineers, climbed up the tree and it snapped in twain—to the horror of the Arabs.

SIDE GLANCES

By Galbraith

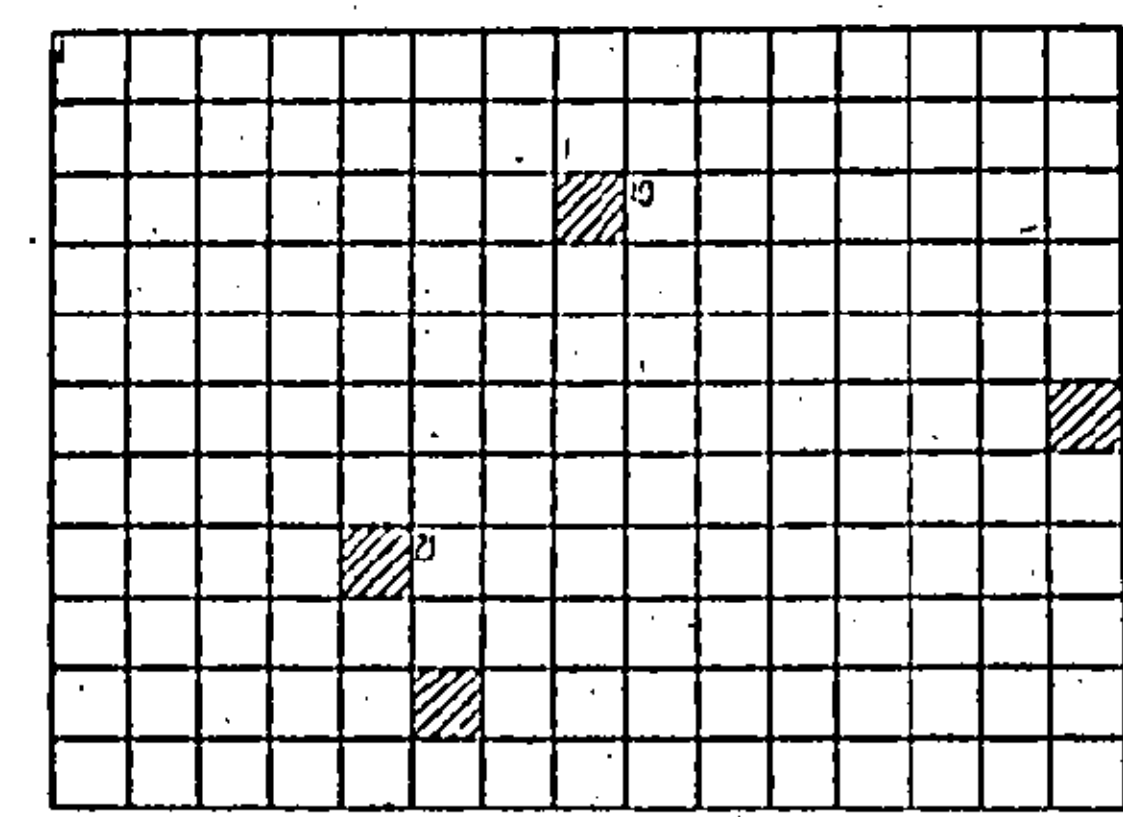


"He broke his arm trying to hang by his knees to impress a girl, and she didn't visit him once—I'm afraid he has lost his faith in womanhood!"

Skeleton Crossword

CLUES ACROSS

1. Fire - rangers (loud shouts of rage)
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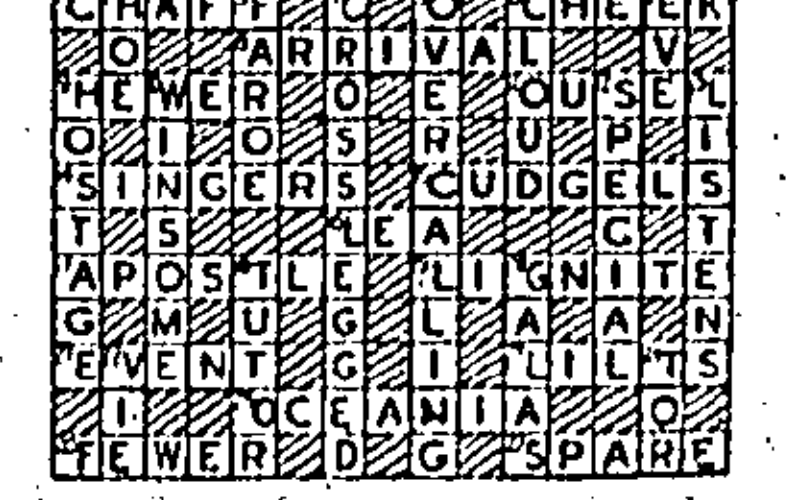


IN the Skeleton Crossword you have to fill in black squares and place clue numbers as well as solve the clues. The design being symmetrical, every black square in the top left quarter must have a corresponding black in the top right, bottom left, and bottom right quarters. No black all the squares corresponding to the four already shaded and you have it black squares.

Study the clue numbers. Before clue 10 you have to find places for 1, 5 and 8 Across and 2, 3, 4, 6, 7 and 9 Down. On the third line there must be an Across clue in balance No. 16. Obviously that will be No. 8 as this is an Across clue.

Notice that clue 1 is Across and there is no 1 Down, so you can black in the squares under that containing No. 1, and do the three others to correspond. The rest should be easy. No words of less than three letters are used, except in phrases.

LAST WEEK'S SOLUTION



By Ernie Bushmiller



When You Feel Tired and Restless take Elliotts Nerve and Brain Tonic On Sale at All Dispensaries



Round The British Empire

— By —
GEORGE PATEMAN

SCIENCE DELVES INTO AFRICA

A scientific safari which will use the latest technical devices to learn the secrets of the African jungles will get under way in the next few months, reports United Press.

Plans for the expedition are being completed by its commander, veteran tropical explorer Attilio Gatti, and his author-wife, Ellen, whose home straddles the Canadian border.

Outfitted with mobile radio stations, travelling laboratories and specially built equipment, the expedition will study Africa's animal and plant life and visit tribes of pygmies and other natives.

A "floating island"—a silently propelled craft camouflaged with fresh vegetation—will be used on the rivers and lakes so that members of the expedition can approach close enough to photograph animals and record their sounds.

DIVING EYE

They will use a "diving eye," a grotesque device which will be submerged to photograph in natural colour whatever fish or animals there may be under water.

Since the expedition is sponsored by a Chicago manufacturer of electronic and electronic supplies, special attention will be given to radio phenomena. The mysterious "mountains of the moon" were expected to provide an ideal location, since their bases lie in a steaming jungle and their 17,000-foot peaks are covered with snow.

Otherwise inaccessible parts of the mountains will be reached by a specially designed helicopter, which also will be used to explore and photograph hidden game havens and little known jungle animals.

THE LOST LAKES

Gatti and his companions expect that the safari would last six months and would include an exploratory tour of the "lost lakes of Ruwenzori," innumerable craters scattered over the slopes of the mountains.

A powerful radio station will be set up on Ruwenzori capable of keeping the expedition in immediate contact with the sponsors' plant in Chicago and radio "hams" throughout the nation.

Scientific experiments involving radio and electricity will be conducted in the "wettest spot on earth"—the Ituri Forest. This is below the western slopes of the mountains and is perpetually soaked by torrential rains and melting snows.

SLEEPY LITTLE GOA WANTS FREEDOM

THE longing of the Asintic peoples for freedom from foreign rule has spread to sleepy little Goa, Portuguese colony that is little more than a dot on the map of India.

The movement for freedom from Portugal and union with an independent India has drawn growing support from inside and outside Goa.

Drug Smuggling Into America

Many drug rings are being organized in Europe and the Middle East to smuggle heroin, opium and other narcotics into the United States at fabulous prices, the US Customs Service revealed recently.

Over US\$10,000 worth of smuggled opium was seized from two Turkish ship's firemen and a Chinese ship's cook last week as they attempted to bring packages of dope ashore in New Jersey. At least \$200,000 worth of heroin was seized from a Corsican seaman on a ship from Le Havre at the same time.

"This international drug rings have outlets here and we are making every effort to track them down," said Mr. Joseph Flynn, Assistant Surveyor of the New York Customs. "There has been a shortage of drugs in the illicit market in the United States since the end of the war and foreign dope rings are making every effort to supply the demand through clever smugglers."—United Press.

This movement recently brought an announcement from the Portuguese Government that Goa would be granted a new political status.

Little is known as to what sort of regime the Portuguese contemplate for Goa or when it would be effective. Government statements said the people would have a voice in the shaping of it.

Goa nationalists greeted the announcement suspiciously. They suggested it was a propaganda device through which Portugal hopes to gain admittance to the United Nations.

By G. MILTON KELLY

Tight censorship cloaks happenings in Goa. Press dispatches are censored. It is reported that newspapers are not allowed to publish until the censor has seen the complete text of the editions.

It is known that the Goa National Congress formed a "fighting committee" to stir and direct sit-down demonstrations against foreign rule and on behalf of civil liberties.

The Goa government has confirmed that at least four persons have been deported and others arrested in connection with political demonstrations.

Indian nationalists who demand the union of Goa and free India have been assisting Goa nationalists with finances and propaganda. They attempted to develop a voluntary economic boycott by Indian business against the Portuguese colony.

Description of this boycott as a blockade is far from accurate. Much trade continues across the frontier.

The ancient smuggling trade flourishes. There is no interference with Goa shipping. The Goa Government recently announced a vast programme to modernise the colony and stimulate prosperity. The objective is to keep the people contented.

Goa has been a Portuguese colony since its conquest in 1510. It has an area of 1,537 square miles and a population of 900,000. It is situated on the western coast of India about 250 miles south of Bombay.

Only about the one-third of the area is cultivated. Its 51-mile railroad connects with Indian railroads. It runs through miles of jungle where monkeys swing across the night of way. Tigers and elephants may be seen from the train windows.

Salt works and manganese mines are the chief industries. The colony's principal seaport is Mormugao.

The capital is Novagao, situated on an island in the Goa harbour. The majority of the population are Hindus.—Associated Press.

Thoroughly Schooled In Diplomacy

BY LARRY HAUCK

A 57-year-old Belgian, thoroughly schooled in the ways of diplomacy, is the new chairman of the United Nations Security Council on the eve of far-reaching debates on world-wide arms limitation.

Fernand van Lansensove, a small grey-haired man who carries his 140 pounds erectly, has been in the diplomatic service for 30 years.

Now as Ambassador of the Belgian Government and permanent United Nations delegate, he took the gavel under the rule of rotating chairmanship.

During the German occupation he fled to France, then to Scotland.

As Secretary General of Foreign Affairs he first became an official to take responsibility for bringing up the exile administration in London.

He is married with two daughters. He has written four books on economic and political subjects, and holds a series of decorations from his own and other governments, including China.—Associated Press.

Swedes Don't Like Liquor Rationing

The bow-legged, middle-aged gentleman with the very purple nose stepped to the edge of the embankment of the Stockholm Stream, groped in his pocket for something, produced a grey little book, tore it with a curse and threw it into the water.

Thousands of Stockholmers cheered. The little man turned round with tears brimming in his eyes.

"A weight has been lifted off my mind," he said. "I have done my part for my country."

This actually happened in the Swedish capital when 10,000 Stockholmers spent their Sunday afternoon watching the owners of liquor ration books throw their books into the river as a protest against the liquor rationing system.

A nationwide campaign against liquor-rationing was started by an anonymous group of Swedes. Leaflets demanding a national protest were spread throughout the country and every Swede was asked to turn out to burn the ration books in public on huge pyres.

But the police authorities, objecting to the proposed large-scale auto drive in Stockholm, stated that the action was illegal and that nobody could burn his ration book without police permission.

The leaders of the anti-ration campaign found out that no existing law forbade the throwing of liquor ration books into the sea.

In Stockholm, citizens were asked to gather at the River and throw in these proofs of their being slaves to an antiquated, unbearable system.

But there were a hundred times more spectators than co-operators at this anti-ration demonstration. Only about 100 books were dropped into the water. Of these, only very few were valid.

Policemen, who were instructed to fish the floating books from the water, quickly established that the owners of most of the books they found were banned from buying liquor as they had been convicted of drunkenness.

Many of the books were not even liquor ration books. Stockholm citizens who agreed with the idea of this popular demonstration, but hated to part with their drink rations, solemnly threw various little booklets similar to the ration books into the river.

According to the police, only ten valid pass-books were fished up. These could be claimed by the owners at police headquarters, if they pay the police one krona for their trouble.

Liquor rationing was inaugurated in 1922 against the will of the majority of the people. According to reliable estimates, 80 per cent of Swedes to-day are against this partial prohibition.—United Press.

Highest Birthrate In 25 Years

A total of 820,268 births were recorded in Britain during 1946. This is the highest figure since 1921 and represents a birthrate of 19.1 per 1,000 population, which is thrice above that for 1945 and four above the 1938 rate.

Deaths in 1946 totalled 401,760. With the news of births came also news of birth certificates when Mr. Bevan, Minister of Health, published a short Bill to end the tragedy of innocent children being forced to parade illegitimacy before their schoolmates and the world.

The Bill—Births and Deaths Registration, 1947—introduces a new "short" birth certificate.

It will omit all reference to parentage or adoption, and may be used on all normal occasions where evidence of age is required—examinations, scholarships or pensions.

Refused To Carve Face Of Hitler

"Wastl", famous Austrian craftsman of the mountain valley of Gailtal, in the British zone of Austria, whose exquisite wood carvings are treasured in all parts of the world by former tourists in Austria, is now busy at his craft again.

With the aid of the British occupation authorities, he recently opened his first exhibition for nine years. He refused to carve the face of Hitler.

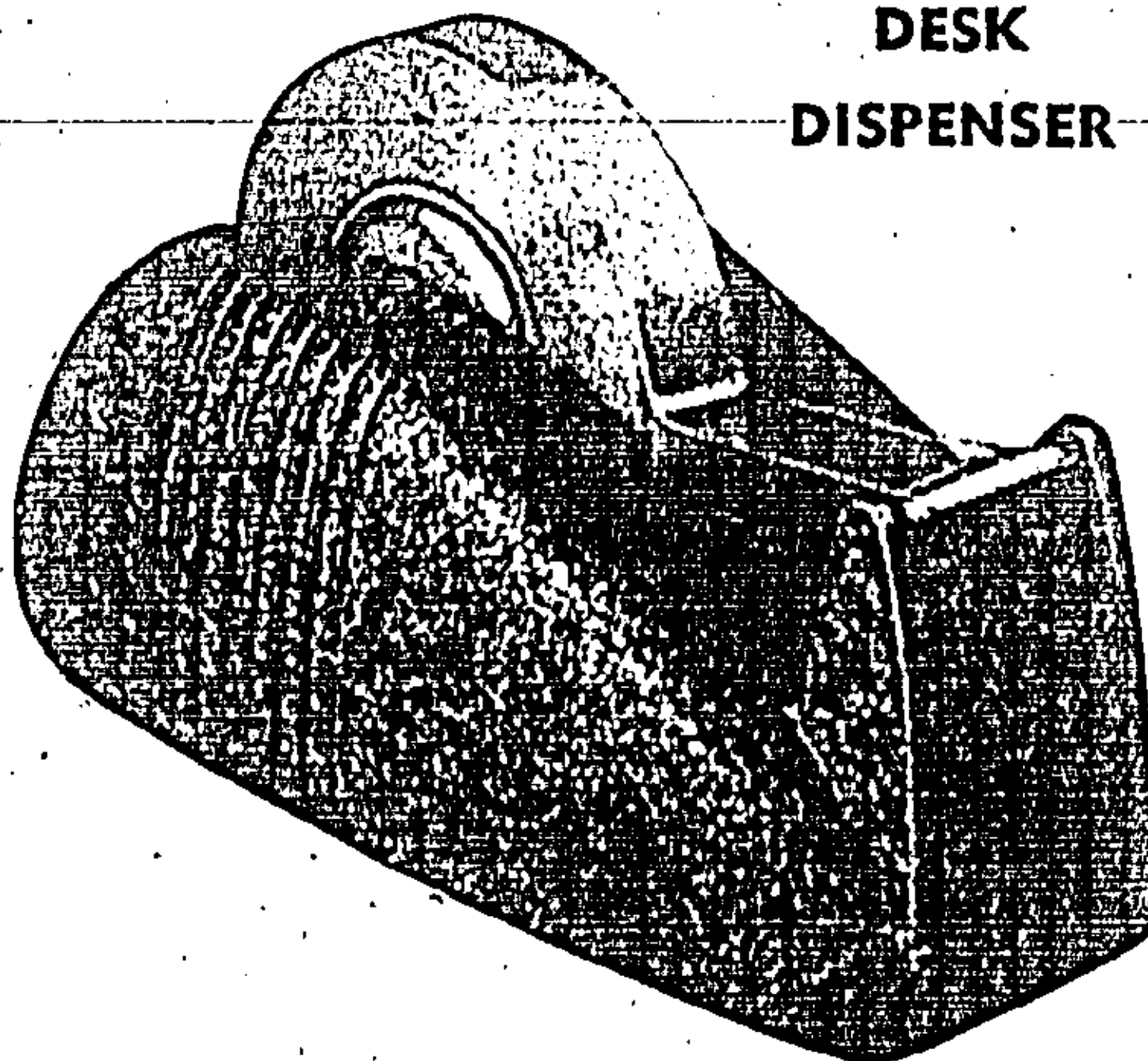
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Winter Tests In Canada For RAF

To gain experience of flying and servicing aircraft in low temperatures, 15 officers and NCO's of RAF Transport Command are flying from Britain this month in a York to the Winter Experimental Station of the Royal Canadian Air Force at Naino, near Edmonton, Alberta.

At this time of the year, temperatures there are always well below freezing point, and 17 degrees of frost at night is common. For three weeks the members of the mission will live, work and fly under Arctic conditions.

Before leaving the U. K., the men, all picked as specialists in their particular branch or trade are being taught how to combat the effects of intense cold, such as frost-bite and snow blindness, and equipped with special winter clothing.

As they come from different squadrons and stations they will be able to spread the results of their experience throughout Transport Command. The aircraft and its engines have been specially prepared for the intense cold.

ARE YOU SURE? ANSWERS

Questions on Page 8

1. South America and Russia.
2. A chaperon. 3. Nitrous oxide.
4. Face of the American swallow-tail butterfly.
5. St. Pierre and Miquelon.
6. J. R. Wray.
7. Apoplexy, dislocation.
8. Louis 14th, King of France; he was a short man and wanted to appear taller.
9. Kingfisher or Halcyon, calm quiet weather.
10. He ferried the boats across the river Rhine.

CROSSWORD SOLUTION

Solution to yesterday's puzzle:
Across:—1, Bonfire. 8, Usher. 10, Tip. 11, Illud. 13, Anne. 14, Art. 15, Amass. 16, Ocular. 19, Inured. 21, Tied. 23, Used. 25, Gothic. 26, Tye. 27, See 1 Down.
Down:—1 and 27, Building society. 2, Olla. 3, Feature. 4, Team. 5, Einn. 6, Tinsel. 7, Apes. 9, Circuit. 12, Dale. 17, Rusty. 18, Codes. 20, Duct. 21, Too. 22, Die. 24, Eye.

THE PARKERS

by HODGES



The War's Most Amazing Adventure:

He led Malaya's jungle guerillas

By PETER LOVEGROVE

"IN the last five years, I have seen many reports of Commandos, Chindits, Force 130, and various other similar organisations, and thought I had become fairly well-informed, but this story is greater than anything I have ever seen," said Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten, former Supreme Allied Commander in South-East Asia, the other day. "I doubt whether his record can be equalled. He did more single-handed than a whole division of the British Army could have achieved."

Admiral Mountbatten was speaking of Lieut-Colonel Frederick Spencer Chapman, DSO and Bar, of the Cameron Highlanders.

Col Chapman, a Commando specialist, achieved some of the most brilliant deeds of World War II in the heart of the Malayan jungle, where he spent 42 months organising guerrilla activity during the Japanese occupation.

During the whole of that period he lived like a native among Chinese aborigines in conditions of extreme hardship, constantly moving from hiding place to hiding place, and province to province, running the most fantastic risks

against a ruthless enemy. Many of his companions were captured and beheaded; he himself fell three times into hostile hands, was wounded twice, and he was stricken with malaria, pneumonia and blackwater fever.

He was completely cut off from the western world; the only rumours that reached him were those of the progress of the war; and worse even than the physical trials and the ever-lurking dangers must have been the feeling of utter loneliness.

Col Chapman was already something of a legendary figure before the war. He had been with Gino Watkins on two Arctic expeditions; was a member of a Himalayan expedition; travelled to Lhasa, the Holy City of Tibet; and made the first ascent of Chomolhari, a 24,000 foot peak. His experiences are recorded in four books.

When war broke out, he joined the Cameron Highlanders and was posted to the 5th Battalion, and the explorer, mountaineer and ski-expert became a great soldier, too.

After training as a Commando for the North European campaign, he turned his attention to the Far East. August 1941 found him at Singapore, training Australian and UK troops in Commando tactics and studying certain aspects of guerilla warfare in the Malaya States.

Ideal Territory

It seemed ideal territory for irregular operations. Seventy-two percent of the peninsula is still one vast, tropical forest, with some of the most impenetrable jungle on earth. A great range of mountains runs north-west to south-east; there are only two railways, one on each side of the range; the metalled roads mostly hug the railway, and the whole peninsula is interlaced by rivers, streams and creeks.

"Stay-behind parties," small units composed of tough and vigorous Europeans, Malaysians and Chinese, could, it was felt, make life very difficult for the Japanese in these regions. But the authorities turned down the scheme at first, and valuable time was lost. Asiatics, they had laid down, must not be armed. This policy was reversed only after hostilities had broken out, and a number of Chinese and Malays were given some brief instruction at the Commando School before Singapore fell. Though it came too late to be effective in 1941, it proved a most successful experiment. The Chinese in Malaya, who number two and a quarter millions, were the most politically conscious of the native communities. Volunteers fought well in and around Singapore, and the guerilla force gradually grew to be a considerable menace to the occupiers.

Speaking of Operation "Zipper" which, but for the atom bomb, would have cleared Malaya in a few weeks in Autumn 1945, Admiral Mountbatten has said that what would have helped our forces most would have been our agents behind the enemy lines—the Chinese guerillas. When the Japanese surrendered, there were 3,500 fully-trained and disciplined Chinese and another 3,500 reserves. To Col Chapman goes much of the credit for this.

Behind Enemy Lines

As soon as the Nips began to pour into Northern Malaya, Col Chapman, who was then attached to HQ Indian Corps at Kuala Lumpur, went on a four-day recon behind the enemy lines.

What he saw there convinced him that there was a future for his scheme. The enemy, he felt, were sitting targets. They were advancing down the roads with the innocence of a football crowd—some indeed seemed to be dressed for a game. They took little or no precautions and were quite oblivious then of the natives' movements. Once he was overtaken on the main road by a company of Jap cyclists; hurriedly he put up his hands to hide his features, and the Nips, thinking he was welcoming them, waved cheerfully and cycled on.

On his return to HQ, he talked the authorities into accepting his plans and was given less than a week to make all arrangements. He proposed to place his parties, each four or five strong, across a centre area in the mountains where the main roads converge and within striking

distance of the railways. This represented a bottleneck of some 50 miles through which all Japanese forces from either coast must pass, and provided excellent hide-outs in the mountain slopes, much of which were virgin jungle. His secret HQ was to be on the western slope at Tanjong Malim, while the rallying point and central supply base was near Trus on the eastern slope.

Only 16 Miles

THE operation was ill-fated from the start. Supplies were short, and only one wireless set was available. The party had already been sent out when, as he was about to set off in his turn, Col Chapman went down with malaria. A sympathetic M. O. eventually allowed him to proceed before he had recovered from the understanding that he would not go into the jungle—but saving his delay, he found that an all-important bridge had been blown and that he could only reach Tanjong Malim by a circuitous route across mountain and jungle.

This was only 16 miles, six of which were mountain track, but it took his party 12 days to cut their way through up the steep, dark-green slopes, covered with huge tropical trees, groves and thickets of thorn, parasitic creepers which formed thick hawthorns, uninvited boulders covered with treacherous moss, while it rained 20 out of 24 hours every day.

Their lumpy-guns caught on every creeper and bush, and leeches bit in everywhere—even through booties and boot-laces, so that every night there were 40 to 50 of the revolting things to be picked off their bodies, leaving open wounds. They had only a minimum of food with them, and for the last six days, they limited themselves to two spoonfuls of oatmeal a day. It was a very sorry party that at last reached Tanjong Malim.

They had been so low on the way that the front line was already way down to the south, while their friends who had turned up at the appointed time decided that plans had gone awry and tried to reach the party by the learned later, that they had fallen into Jap hands and that those who had tried to escape had been put to death. There was no sign of any supplies, which had evidently been looted by the natives. It looked as if the whole scheme had broken down, but Col Chapman and his two assistants—a Supper regular and a European planter and jungle expert—were not dismayed. They appealed to the Malays to return the explosives at least, and a certain amount was recovered. Chinese in the vicinity provided them with food for a fortnight.

The 14 Days

THEY were fourteen days that shook the Jap. Disguised as Indians, their faces darkened with potassium permanganate, iodine, coffee and lamp black, travelling only at night, they indulged in an orgy of destruction. They blew up seven trains, 40 trucks, the railway was cut in 60 places, a number of bridges were destroyed, and 500 telephone lines were cut down. Between 500 and 1,500 Japanese were killed, and they learned that the enemy, who attributed their activities to 200 Australians, kept 2,000 troops in the locality to hunt them up.

They had several narrow escapes. Once they were disturbed while laying a small charge on a single-track railway which ran through a swamp. A troop train, with a searchlight on the front of the engine, suddenly appeared in the distance. They raced away on the sleepers, with the train rapidly overtaking them. When they were about to come into the ray of the searchlight, there was nothing for it but to jump into the swamp; at that moment, the whole train blew with a deafening explosion, and bits of train and Jap flew through the air. There was such pandemonium that they were able to slip away unseen.

"Working" on road convoys was just as tricky. They chose points where the road ran through a cutting with high banks on each side so that vehicles would have difficulty in turning, and then they would drop "home-made" bombs made of bamboo sticks filled with gellignite from the top of the bank on the leading truck before racing away into the nearest jungle. On one occasion, Jap survivors and reinforcements blazed away blindly into the darkness with machine-guns and mortars for several hours. "They made," says Col Chapman, "a quite frightening noise."

Now and again they came across the enemy, scouring the country for 200 desperate Diggers. The three "Indians" would then cover their faces and bow low, as had been laid down by the Japanese authorities, an enemy order for which they were more than grateful.

When the fortnight was up, Col Chapman decided to find new pastures. The irregular operations could not have yielded better results under the circumstances, but he did not wish to pay too many hostages to fortune. Hundreds of innocent natives were being butchered as reprisals; enemy reinforcements had been brought up; his stock of explosives was running out. So they crossed the range again, but after their earlier experiences, avoided the jungle and went by road, sleeping on the way in the best room of a guest house, while Jap troops marched down the road out-

side. Col Chapman argued that the last place where the enemy would look for the "200 Australians" would be in such an obvious spot as a guest house on the main road.

'Shooting The Rapids'

AT their new base, they learned of the fall of Singapore, the biggest military disaster to overtake British arms in the last war. Their task appeared at an end; it would be years, they felt, before the peninsula was reconquered. Col Chapman collected another party of five, which had been operating around Bencong, in Pahang State, and the eight survivors planned to get away to India via the west coast.

By this time, they had become so confident that they decided to go across country by road and on bicycle. This meant riding through the town of Kuala Kubu, where the Japs had a garrison. When they reached its outskirts, however, they found enemy guards manning a road barrier with party that light illuminating the road up the pass.

Even that did not daunt them. They decided to "shoot the rapids." They split into two parties of four, and Col Chapman led the first party, which got safely past the guard post, although five shots were fired at them. The remainder were caught, and one of them was beheaded.

While waiting for the second party to turn up, Col Chapman came across a Chinese who had been trained in Singapore. He was the head of the local Chinese guerillas; they had plenty of arms and food, and he invited the Britishers to stay with them.

Training Guerillas

COL CHAPMAN jumped at the chance. From then onwards, he moved from guerilla camp to guerilla camp in Perak, Selangor (the HQ of the whole resistance movement) was in the Batu Caves), Negri Sembilan, North Johore and Pahang, training and welding them into an effective fighting force.

Each camp was composed of 90 men and 10 girls, and each had a political leader, a military leader and a propaganda leader. Very strict discipline was maintained, and the women did a magnificent job of cooking, sewing and nursing, while during the periodical migrations, they carried loads of 60 to 70 lbs. on their backs like the men.

All lived rough in the jungle, and food was always the greatest problem. They had sugar cane and curried rat, snake and monkey. Now and again, they had special delicacies such as pig and deer, while fish was obtained by the aboriginal method of trapping. Main fruit was durian, which Col Chapman says is the most fruitful of all fruits, tasting of strawberries, grapes and apples, and with the pungent odour of drains.

Each unit turned out a certain amount of propaganda, and Col Chapman himself edited a news sheet called "Truth" for English-speaking Malaysians. Only 100 copies of each issue were printed, but they achieved a wide and quick circulation, as the natives knew that they would be beheaded on the spot if found with a copy in their possession.

Now and again, he would set off on his own playing a lone hand, living with Sakai aborigines of magnificent physique, who always gave him food and shelter though they knew they might be tortured if detected. Many of these had never seen a European before. Some planted rice and tobacco and made loin-cloths (their only garment); others lived almost entirely on the produce of hunting and fishing—they

Window on the World

Johannesburg.—Several British firms have decided to open factories in South Africa and many are investigating the possibilities, and Mr George Williamson, president of the South African Federated Chamber of Industries on his arrival home after two months in England. He said his impression of England was that everyone is tired. Due to restriction and control, both industry and the individual seem faced with a succession of bottlenecks, and incentive is largely disappearing.

THE SUNNY SIDE
New York.—Russian scientists, working on the development of "the most deadly weapon of mass destruction ever visualised" are trying to find a way to let the sun's deadly short ultra-violet rays through a "hole" in the earth's atmosphere so that they could instantly destroy any enemy country.

YANKEE "WESTMINSTER"
Glendale, Calif.—A group of ambitious Americans are trying to establish a new world's Westminster Abbey. Dr. Hubert Eaton, founder of the famed Forest Lawn Memorial Park, widely advertised as "The Happy Cemetery," is approaching noked Americans of advanced years to gain their permission to bury them in his crypts. For the Court's tenants, Dr. Eaton has provided marble, a stained glass window, trick lighting, immortality.

DIED LAUGHING
Enchanted by a performance of himself to death during a lengthy show of Laurel and Hardy in "A Chump in Oxford", Marvel Wiltner, lawyer, died of a heart attack in the midst of roars of laughter in one of the Rumanian capital's small cinemas.

THE BIG GAMBLE
Venice, Filippo Valentini, 60, died of excitement at the Venice Casino after staking a very high sum at roulette. He fell dead before the wheel stopped. He lost anyhow.

CUPID WAS BUSY
Athens.—According to his son's calculations, 70-year-old Harilaos Kalligas, shopkeeper, has married his 20th wife. She is 60. He has

had two religious marriages, 17 civil and this latest. After the wedding, friends wished them as "many children as Abraham." Their reply—"Thank you."

REAL MOODY
Rome.—During a Milanese performance of "The Betrothed" by Alessandro Manzoni, the Italian Walter Scott, the hero and heroine were embracing when a priest, played by the heroine's husband, who was supposed to bless the happy couple, decided that the embrace was too genuine and stopped the show by beating them over the head with a stick.

CANAANITE TOMB
Jerusalem.—Inscription on a stone door covering the mouth of an ancient cave found at the foot of Mount Gerizim, near Nablus—the Schocham of the Bible—may prove a valuable addition to knowledge of the Canaanite period in Palestine. The cave was discovered by municipal workers. A guinea's head was placed over the find until Government authorities on antiquities arrive. Initial reports suggest that the cave may have served as a tomb for ancient Canaanite kings.

CANADIAN SHIPBUILDING
Ottawa.—Canada's 15 shipyards have so much the order of enough to keep them going for three years and worth \$27,500,000—that they are turning down business. Some 35,000 men are employed, 900 percent more than before the war, and earning 60 percent more. France is the biggest customer, and others are the Netherlands, Brazil, China and the Argentine.

QUEEN BY CHANCE
Paris.—Twenty-year-old Mlle. Lillian Girill, brunette model, was elected the beauty queen of Paris recently and all by accident. She went to the Coliseum Dance Hall just as a beauty contest was beginning. Judges were not happy with contestants and appealed for last minute entrants. Two policemen standing near a door where Lillian was having a drink persuaded her to join the contest. She did and she won.

could kill a rat or a squirrel with a blowpipe at 20 to 30 yards or catch fish with ingeniously constructed traps.

Narrow Escapes

ALL this time there was a price on his head and the Japs were scouring the country for him. Only once was he betrayed—by a Chinese rubber contractor. He had been lying hidden in the jungle with malaria and pneumonia, almost too weak to move, when this Chinese offered to transport him in a car to a guerilla camp at Manchoi. On the way, they fell into a trap, and three of his comrades were killed, but Col Chapman and another Chinese shot it out and made their escape though slightly wounded.

He had two other remarkable escapes. While on his way north to contact an English ethnologist, he fell into the hands of Chinese bandits, who decided to hold him for ransom. He got away by poisoning the sentries with a lethal dose which he was carrying.

He was soon in a more desperate situation. He had been travelling in the jungle for some days when he saw some Sakai bathing in a pool. He called out to them in Malay and was immediately surrounded by gibbering Japs; he had stumbled right into an enemy camp! Resistance was useless. Col Chapman thought quickly, and blandly told the Jap officer in charge that he had been cut off during the recent fall in with wicked Communists, but had escaped and been living with Sakais for over a year. It was a relief to find himself among civilised people at last. It sounded pretty thin to him, but oddly enough, he was believed, and the enemy even gave him a good meal and did not search him. If they did so, they would have found his diary (the secret parts of which were in Eskimo), a marked map and an identity card.

His first task was to destroy the diary by throwing it into the camp fire without being noticed. Then, land.

The End In Malaya

BY then, the war situation outside Malaya had entirely altered. The Germans were about to surrender. The US Forces were island-hopping in the Pacific. Burma was being re-conquered and men and materials were being massed for the knock-out blow against the Japs. Personnel from Force 136 were landed on the west coast. Col Chapman was able once again to get in wireless communication, with HQ in Kandy; long-range aircraft dropped supplies, equipment and more trained men. The end was in sight. It was April 1945.

Col Chapman left for Colombo via submarine from the west coast. No sooner had he reached HQ ALFSEA in May than he volunteered to go back to Malaya. He was parachuted into Pahang after the surrender, and emerged from the jungle to tell the local commander that hostilities were over. There was a little contretemps as the Nip didn't like surrendering to a half colonel when he expected an admiral at least, but as no naval gold braid was forthcoming, he eventually agreed. Col Chapman took charge of civil affairs, and the Chinese guerillas maintained order until British troops arrived and took over.

The loss of Singapore was a calamity, the Malayan campaign of 1941 a debacle. But it is men such as Col Chapman, the deeds they accomplished and the fortitude they showed which have helped more than anything to restore our prestige. His story is of the stuff that legends are made, and his name adds lustre to one of the highest orders in the land.



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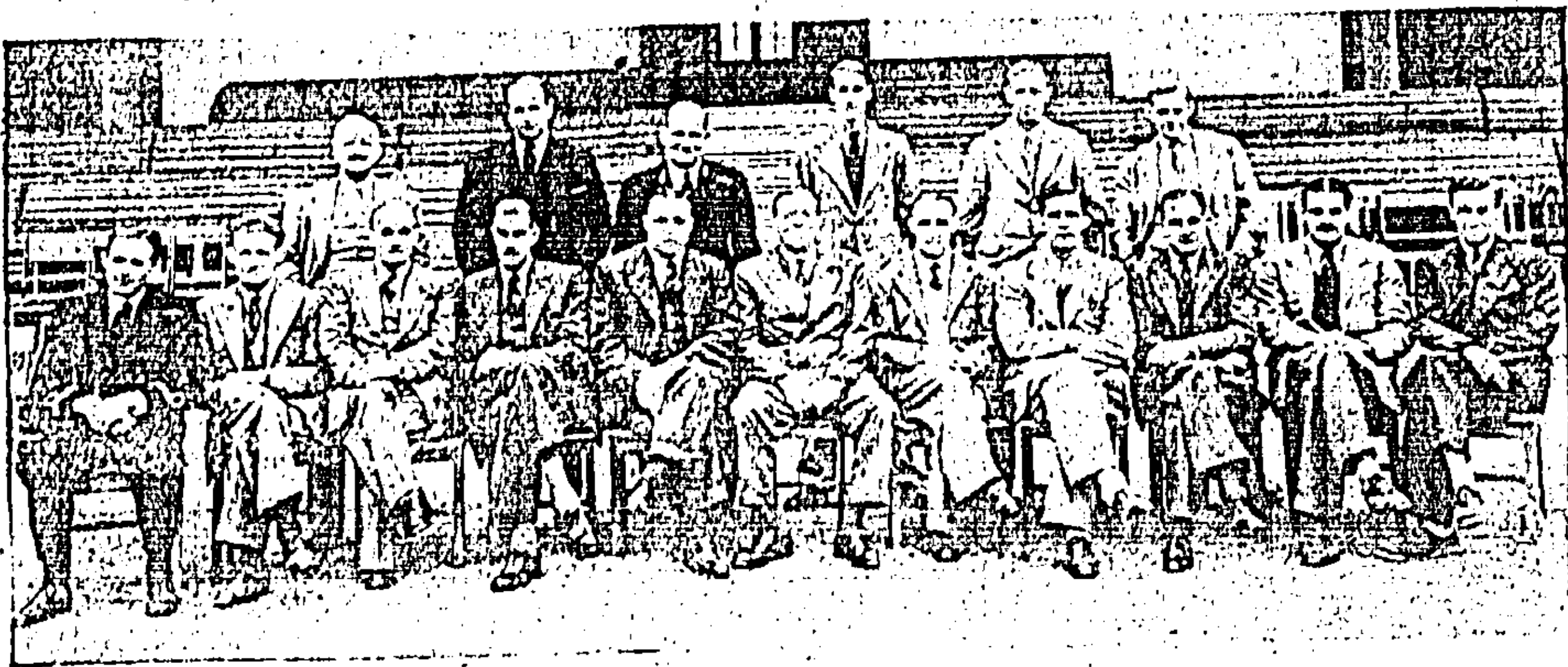
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TELEGRAPH NEWSREEL



POPULAR CLUB SECRETARY—Committee and members of the Hongkong Cricket Club gathered recently to bid farewell to the popular Honorary Secretary, Mr Cyril Bell (seated fifth from left), who has done much towards putting the Club on its feet again since the liberation. (Photo: Ming Yuen).



ALUMNAE of St Stephen's Girls' College hold a reunion last Saturday at the YWCA. Among those present were (front row, left to right) Miss Or Pui-chong, Miss E. M. Buckland, Mrs Henry Chung, Mrs Tai Ip Sau-ying, Miss E. S. Atkins (principal), Mrs Ellen Li, Miss D. Wiso and Miss D. Leung (Photo: Ming Yuen).



THE BRIDESMAIDS look on as Miss Angela Cordoio Sang, who married Mr Gustavo F. Salazar at the Rosary Church last week, cuts her wedding cake with the assistance of the bridegroom. (Photo: Mee Cheung)



KOWLOON WEDDING—Photo taken after the wedding at St Andrew's Church, Kowloon, of Mr William Stringer, Second Officer of the ASIS Fort Langley, and Miss Ada Brown.



REGISTRY WEDDING—Mr Leung Chi-kit, of Messrs Butterfield and Swire, and his bride, Miss Chan Chee-lan. They were married at the Registry last week. (Photo: Ming Yuen).



LETTERS OF COMMENDATION from HE the Governor were presented to a large number of police officers by the Hon. Mr D. W. MacIntosh, OBE, Commissioner of Police, at a ceremony at Central Station last week. Officers seen in picture include (left to right) Senior Supt F. W. Shaftain, OBE, Supt L. A. Searle, Supt E. C. Luscombe, Asst Supt B. C. Fay and Asst Supt G. A. R. Wright-Nooth, with Mr L. H. C. Calthrop, Deputy Commissioner, at right next to the Commissioner. (Photo: Ming Yuen).



FIRST EXTRA RACE MEETING—Mr S. W. Lee's Hurricane, being led in by the owner after winning the Oakleigh Plate at Happy Valley last Saturday. The jockey is Mr Rowlands. (Photo: Ming Yuen).



DISTINGUISHED VISITOR—Admiral Charles M. Cooke, Jr., who commands the United States naval forces in the Western Pacific, arrived in Hongkong yesterday for a short visit in his flagship, USS Estes.

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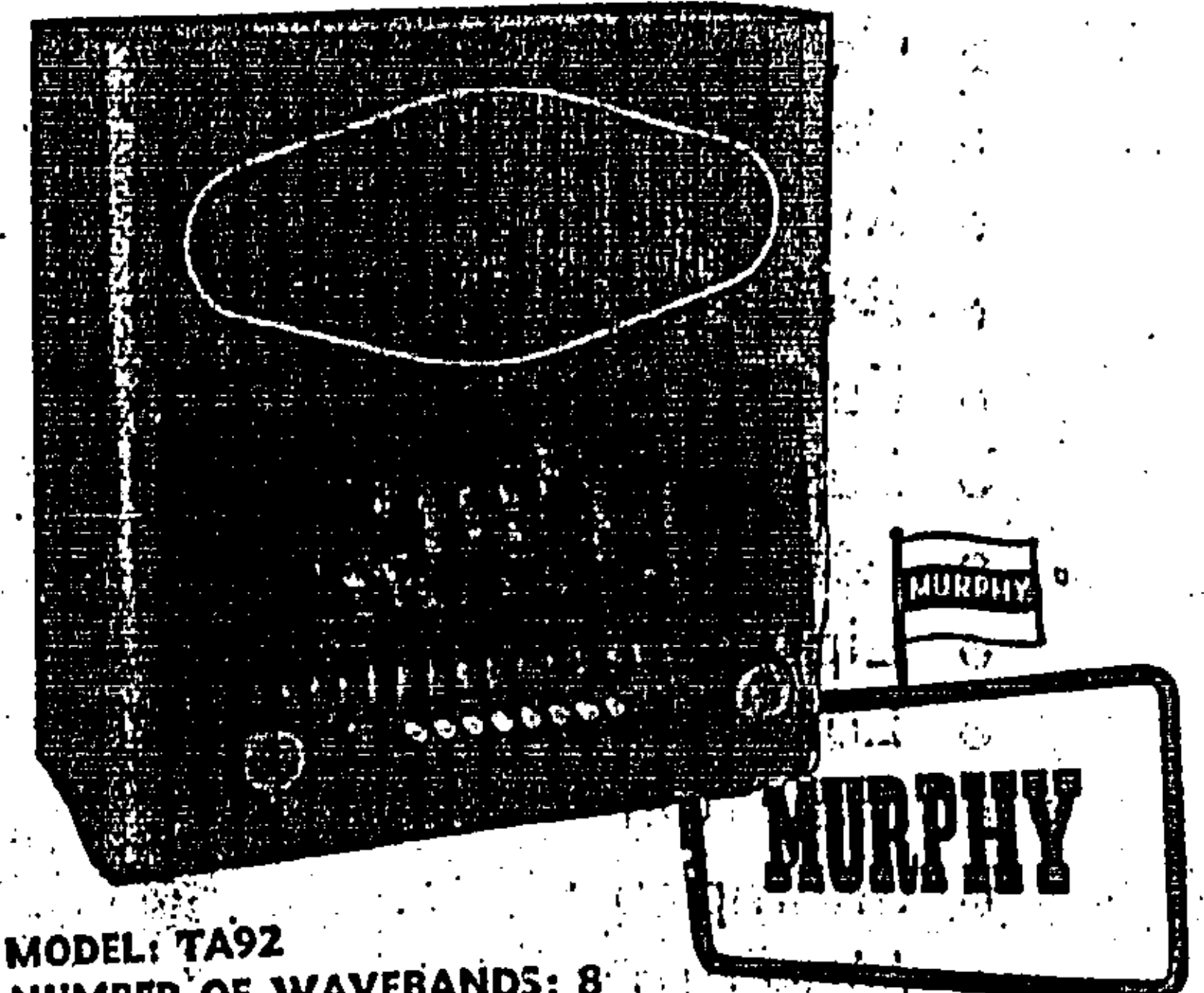
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SHIP STRIKES REEF NEAR IWOJIMA

San Francisco, Feb. 14. The American freighter Lake Sapor (3,389 tons) is fast on the reef 50 miles south of Iwojima and the crew is abandoning ship, according to an SOS intercepted by Globe Wireless at 1330 GMT. The ship called in a message relayed by station KIKK, Honolulu, for ships in the vicinity to come to her aid.

Globe Wireless said it heard a coast guard message locating the stricken vessel as on the reef off Minama Iwo Shima which is south of Iwojima and on the line between Guam and Kyushu.

One unidentified vessel was heard radioing it within 700 miles of the Lake Sapor and steaming to its aid. The Lake Sapor is listed in the American Bureau of Shipping as out of Moabana and belonging to the War Shipping Administration.

Associated Press.

Seattle, Feb. 14. Eighty passengers were removed early to-day from the steamship North Sea, which grounded during a south-easterly gale on the middle reef of the Seaford Channel, on the inside route to Alaska, off Bella, British Columbia.

An amateur radio operator heard a message from the 3,133-ton vessel saying that fishing boats which rushed to answer the SOS were taking passengers to the Canadian port.

Associated Press.

JAP SCHEME TO IMPROVE TRANSPORT

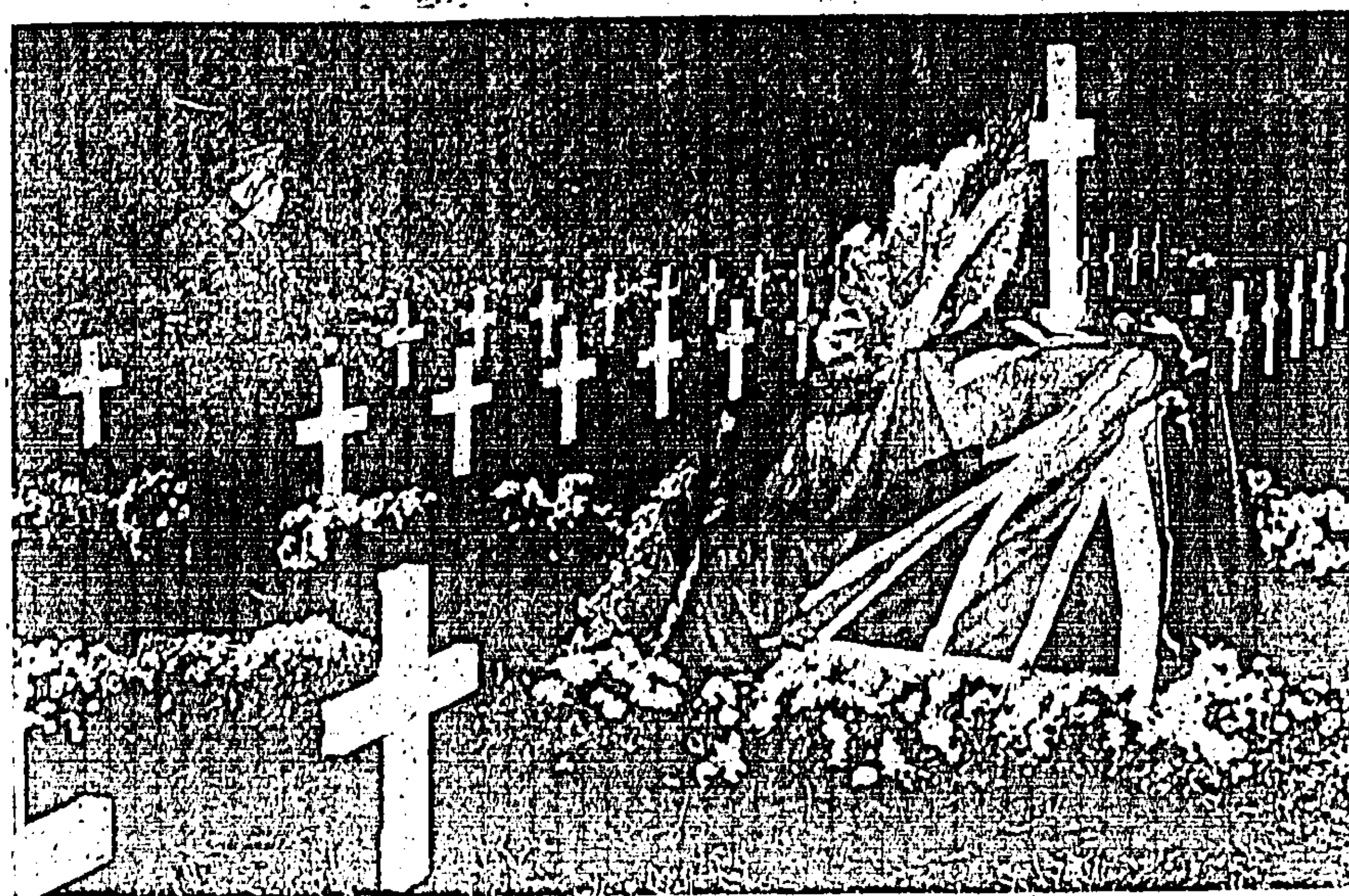
Tokyo, Feb. 14. The Japanese, crippled by drastic transportation tie-ups, to-day asked SCAP for permission to mass-produce electromobiles and diesel-driven truck and trailer units.

The Civil Transportation Section is considering the merits of Japanese electromobiles, which could be charged at hydro-electric plants. These would be manufactured, as grower, in Osaka and Kobe, which turned out passenger buses carrying 11, four-passenger and three-passenger cars.

The diesel-run trucks, of 10 to 15 tons, are designed for short hauls between cities and can haul two trailers equipped with air brakes. SCAP technicians reported they were favourably impressed by their manoeuvrability.

The manufacturing company, capable of turning out 60 truck-trailer units monthly, is equipped with up to date American and foreign machinery.—United Press.

THEY FOUGHT FOR HONGKONG



Lt-Col Bailie pays homage to his fallen comrades after the wreath-laying.

Canadian-U.S. Defence Agreement Welcomed

London, Feb. 14. Government and Canadian official quarters in London stress that the Canadian-United States joint defence arrangements will not affect the Anglo-Canadian defence training organisation arrangements, nor the long-term plan of Commonwealth defence co-operation.

The British Government was kept fully informed throughout of the Canadian defence plan of collaboration with the United States.

The Times describes the Canadian-United States understanding as "more explicit in detail but more limited in scope than the instruction to the Joint Defence Board on its establishment in August, 1940."

In an editorial welcoming the agreement, the Times says: "The security of North America and of the Western Atlantic is of first importance to the Commonwealth. Thus once again Canada proves a link between the United States and the Commonwealth and finds continued collaboration with both."

"The Canadian policy is also one more demonstration of the truth that the scale of modern war and the range of its weapons make it impossible for security to be organised on a national basis. To be effective it must transcend national frontiers. It must become international, and the first practical steps are necessarily regional.—United Press.

Dump Explodes, 18 Killed

Manila, Feb. 15. Eighteen were reported killed, many missing and several injured when a pile of TNT exploded at a United States 13th Air Force ammunition depot at Barrio Rosario, a town in Batangas province.

A Manila Daily Bulletin correspondent said the blast wrecked many houses. Donations were heard 30 miles around.—Associated Press.

Mary Pickford Wants Shaw In Hollywood

New York, Feb. 14. Mary Pickford said to-day she would like George Bernard Shaw to visit Hollywood and personally watch transition of his outstanding plays to the motion picture screen.

"I am anxious to travel to England before the end of this year and see Mr Shaw, and to assure him that his plays made into Hollywood films will be returned to him in good condition," said the former star of the silent movies, who is now a Hollywood producer.

"Perhaps I can lure him to Hollywood to watch the shooting of his pictures." Miss Pickford said that Artists Alliance, in which she and producer Lester Cowan are partners, recently signed a contract with Gabriel Pascal, producer and director who represents Shaw in America, to bring Shaw plays to the American screen.—Associated Press.

DUTCH SEARCH U.S. FREIGHTER

Batavia, Feb. 14. A Dutch Navy corvette intercepted and searched for contraband the 8,000-ton American freighter Martin Lehman off the North Java port of Cheribon on February 7, it was reported here to-day.

Nothing dutiable was found but the captain is said to have been warned that if he loaded rubber, sugar or quinine his cargo would be confiscated.

The British ship Empire Mayrover was recently intercepted by a Dutch naval vessel in the same waters on suspicion that she had loaded rubber at Cheribon from estates which the Dutch claim are not Indonesian property.—Reuter.



THE BIRDS OF HONGKONG

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Canadians Honoured

One hundred and thirty-seven Canadian servicemen who died in Japan during their internment as prisoners of war, following their capture in the battle of Hongkong, now lie buried in a quiet wooded glade at Hodogaya, on the eastern fringe of Yokohama.

Their last resting place is the Canadian section of the lovely British Commonwealth War Cemetery in Japan, a few hundred yards off the main highway out of Yokohama and closely bordering the New Zealand and Australian sections. They lie buried between flowered pathways and beneath simple, gleaming white crosses. Most of them died in the prison camp at Nigata, one of the worst in all Japan.

The Canadian section of the cemetery was dedicated recently when a commemorative service was attended by some 40 Canadians comprising almost the entire Canadian community in Japan, together with representatives of both British Commonwealth and United States Army Forces. Both Protestant and Catholic services were conducted, followed by the laying of wreaths, the firing of a salute by an honour guard of Royal Welsh Fusiliers, the Last Post and Reveille.

Li-Col John A. Bailie, ED, of the Winnipeg Grenadiers, himself a prisoner of the Japanese and now in Japan in connection with the work on Canadian war graves, arranged the service and also placed a wreath on behalf of the officers and other ranks of "C" Force, the Canadian Hongkong contingent.

Other wreaths were placed by Mrs Norman, wife of the head of the Canadian Liaison Section in Japan, next-of-kin of the deceased servicemen, and by Brig H. G. Nolan, CBE, MC, Canadian prosecutor before the International Military Tribunal for the Far East.

All wreaths were placed on a temporary monument erected in the centre of the cemetery, suitably draped with a large flag and topped with a white cross bearing the inscription "Canadian Section."

NAAFI SUPPLIES TO BE CUT

Paris, Feb. 14. The British War Office has ordered immediate cuts in supplies for NAAFI and other supplies held up by Army commanders overseas, "owing to severe interruption in public services and industrial concerns in the United Kingdom," according to a circular received by the British Embassy here last night.—Reuter.

Swoop On Munich AWOL Troops

Munich, Feb. 15. Eighty-six soldiers and 200 German civilians were seized to-day in a raid by 900 American troops and German police on Munich's major trouble zone, where AWOL soldiers, black market operators were sought. Many German girls with the soldiers were taken.—Associated Press.

OUTWARD MAILS

Unless otherwise stated, Registered Articles and Parcel Post close 30 minutes earlier than the time stated below.

Saturday, February 15

Airmail: Bangkok, Singapore, Colombo, Surabaya, Sydney, Auckland, 3.30 p.m. Saigon, London, 2.30 p.m. Rangoon, Calcutta, Delhi, Johannesburg, Cairo, 3.30 p.m.

Sea-mail: USA, Central, South America, Canada (via San Francisco) 2 p.m. Hawaii, Fochow, 2 p.m. Straits, Ceylon, East and South Africa, 11 a.m.

Calcutta, India, 3 p.m. Macao, Tientsin, Shekhi, 3 p.m. Canton, 4 p.m.

Sunday, February 16

Airmail: Canton, Amoy, Shanghai, Nanking, Hankow, Tientsin, Peking, 10 a.m. Sea-mail: Swatow, 10 a.m. Macao, Tientsin, Shekhi, 10 a.m. Canton, 10 a.m.

Monday, February 17

Airmail: Rangoon, Calcutta, Delhi, Johannesburg, Cairo, 3.30 p.m. Sea-mail: Formosa (via Keelung), 10 a.m. Teamkong (via Hongchowwan), 10 a.m. Shanghai, Formosa, 2 p.m. Manila, 3 p.m. Macao, Tientsin, Shekhi, 3 p.m. Hongkong, 4 p.m. Canton, 4 p.m.

TO-DAY'S BROADCAST

ZBW on a frequency of 845 kilocycles from 12.30-2 p.m., and 6.30-11 p.m., and also on 9.25 megacycles in the 11 metre band from 12.30-1.15, 6.30-7.30 and 9-11 p.m.

ADM. BYRD SAYS:

Store Food In Antarctica Against Lean Years

BY HAROLD QUIGG

Little America, Feb. 14. Admiral Byrd envisions the eternally ice-capped wastes of the Antarctic as a great refrigerator in which the world could store bumper crops against lean years, possibly saving future generations from famine.

The head of the United States Navy's South Polar expedition said: "Nations of the world may some day use this great refrigerator. When countries have crops in abundance they could put surplus supplies here to be used in famine years."

"The world's supply of food thus would be evened out," Admiral Byrd pointed out that foodstuffs he purchased 20 years ago before his first Antarctic expedition were found perfectly preserved in snow tunnels in his original Little America base.

He said evidence indicated the Antarctic continent, once was in tropical climes and predicted: "The time will come when we will find fossil remains there."

He suggested the atomic bomb could be put to excellent use blowing off the top of the ice cap.

More Bases. Admiral Byrd asserted he believed the United States should establish at least eight permanent bases in Antarctica or scientific experiments, including the study of how to conquer polar elements and constant weather observations for both local and long-range forecasts.

He added that bases should be established at Marguerite Bay; in the vicinity of Mount Ruth Siple, on the western arm of the Roosevelt Sea; the vicinity of Commonwealth Bay; American Highlands; somewhere between American Highland and Wedell Sea and "right at the South Pole, at least for a while."

"In connection with the proposed South Pole base, Admiral Byrd said the temperature would dip to 100 degrees below 0 degree Fahrenheit, but it could be done."

"We could bury ourselves in shelters under the snow and stay out the winter there."

Volunteer Staffs. "It would pay off in meteorological, geological and geodetic observations, which would be taken." He believed that thousands of persons would volunteer to staff the bases and the University scientists would be particularly interested to do this "for the sake of future generations."—Associated Press.

German Orphans For Paraguay

Berlin, Feb. 14. The British military authorities announced to-day that 60 German orphans, including one family of seven children, have been selected for new homes in Paraguay. The children were chosen by two members of the Society of Brothers, a lay religious body with headquarters at Bridgnorth, Shropshire, England.

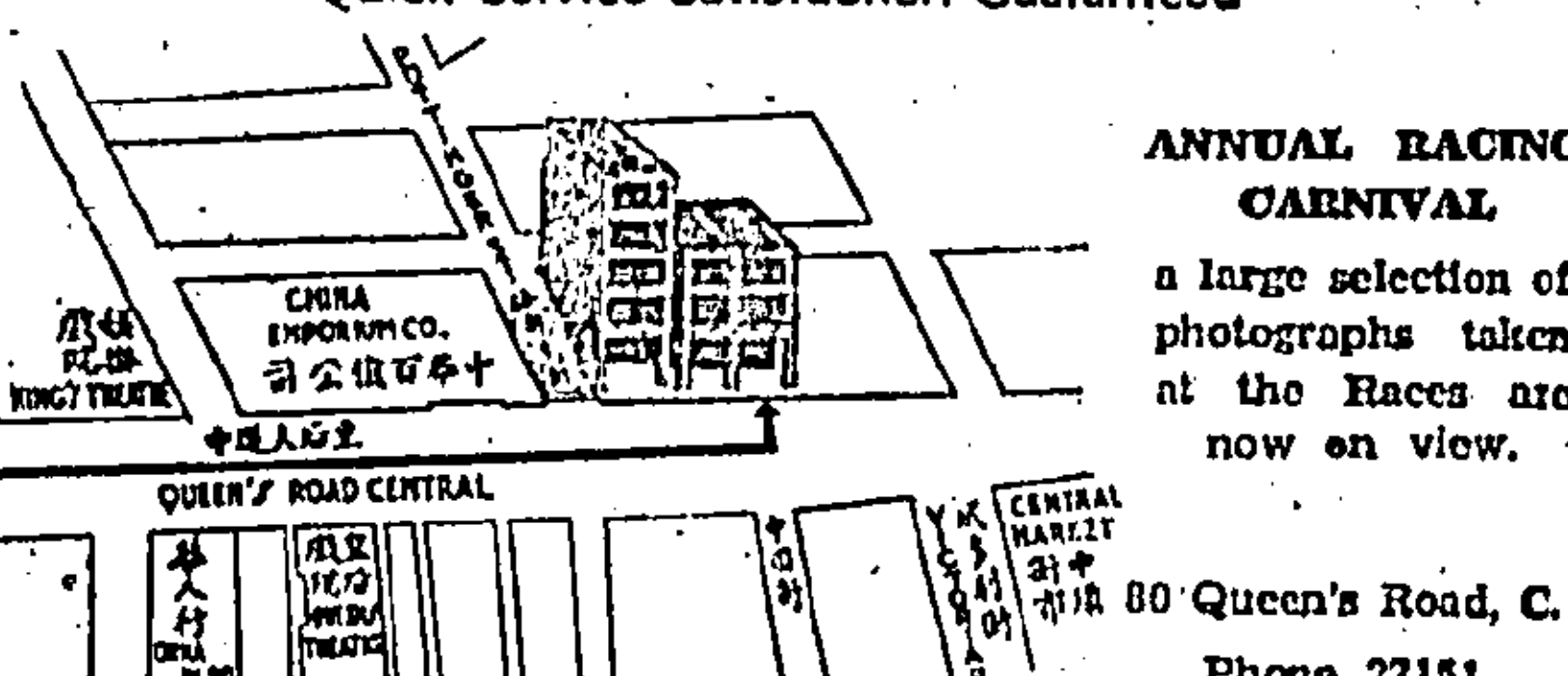
In South America the children will live in one of the Society's homes until they are 21.—United Press.

SIAMESE GENERAL DIES OF STROKE

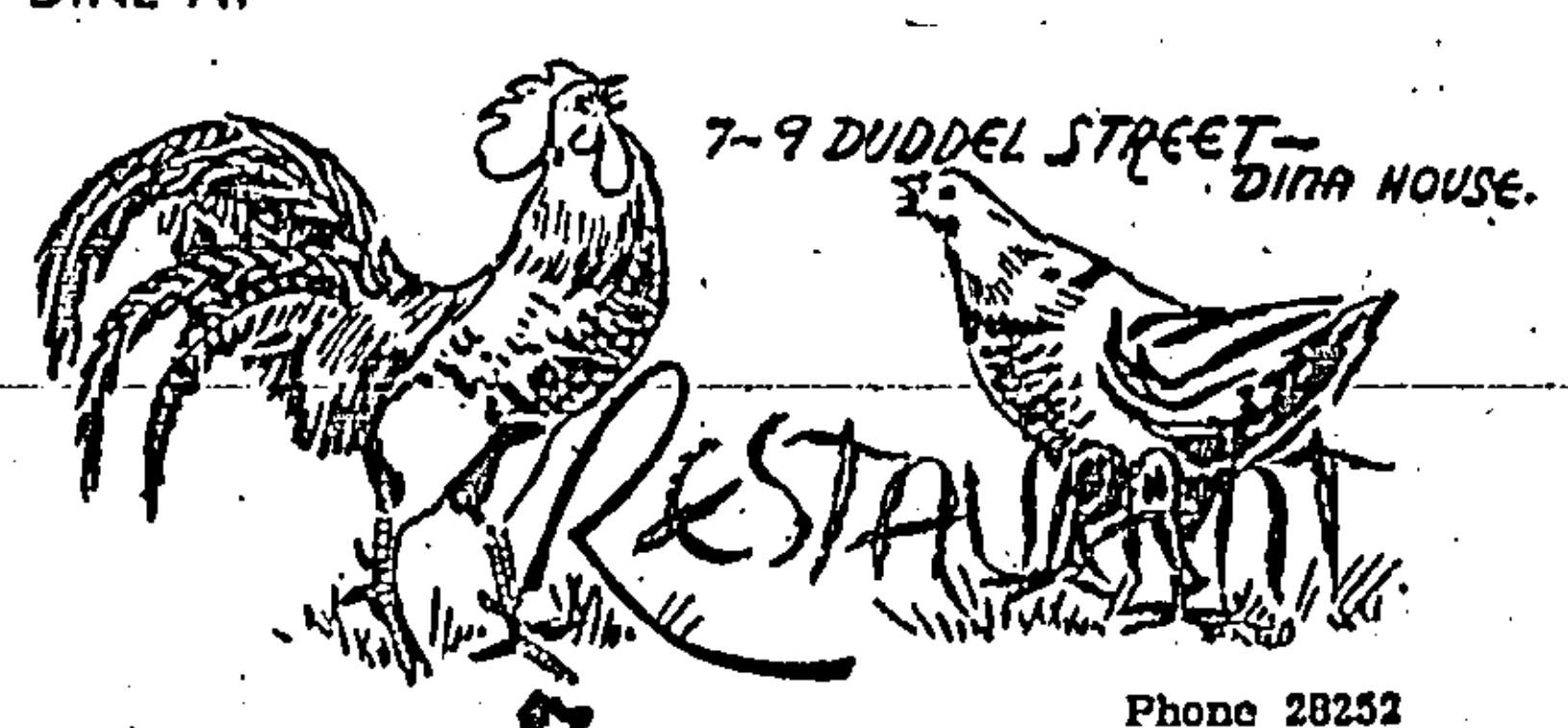
Bangkok, Feb. 14. General Phwa Phanom Phosaphayuan, aged 59, former Premier and leader in the 1932 revolution, died to-day of an apoplectic stroke.—Associated Press.

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